



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Kawara Modifies Remark on Defense Spending *OW1406104488 Tokyo KYODO in English 0930 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Defense Agency Director General Tsutomu Kawara, modifying an earlier remark on increased defense spending, said Tuesday what he meant was that more should be spent not only on defense but also on foreign assistance and broader contributions to the rest of the world.

Kawara, minister of state for defense, said in a lecture in Fukuoka Saturday, that in case of war Japan would spare no expense, so it should not be grudging in its spending at present.

He also said that his primary objective as a defense minister is to secure funds for his agency.

At a press conference following a cabinet meeting Tuesday, Kawara explained that "expenditure" did not mean defense expenditure alone, but also money used for international contributions like official development assistance.

The Defense Agency chief's remark that "no expense should be spared" is tantamount to saying defense spending should be limitless, China's XINHUA News Agency said Tuesday.

The Chinese news agency said Kawara's remarks, made in advance of his visit to Singapore and Indonesia at the end of this month will offend Southeast Asian nations.

Takeshita Urges Joint Security in Asia-Pacific *OW1506012088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0040 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 15 KYODO—Leading government and security officials from the Asia-Pacific region met Wednesday for talks focusing on the control of international terrorism, the narcotics trade and syndicated crime.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, welcoming the ministerial level participants, urged the establishment of better joint security measures in the region, something he said is imperative in today's international environment.

"Closer cooperation between regions is needed to eliminate international crime," he told the one-day ministerial conference on security matters for the Asia-Pacific region.

Home affairs ministers and police heads from 13 countries including Australia, Indonesia, South Korea, the Philippines and the United States are attending the conference.

Japan has promised to increase its vigilance against international terrorist groups, such as the Japanese Red Army, in support of South Korean security efforts for the Seoul summer Olympics.

Other topics to be discussed will be the growing narcotics trade based on a ready supply of hard drugs such as heroin and cocaine from Southeast Asia as well as stimulant drugs from South Korea and Taiwan.

In his opening address, Seiroku Kajiyama, the chairman of the National Public Safety Commission, called on participants to formulate countermeasures for the prevention of crime.

Discusses Olympics With ROK Official *OW1406194388 Tokyo KYODO in English 1252 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—South Korean Home Affairs Minister Yi Chun-ku told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday that South Korea will work until the last minute to win North Korea's participation in the Seoul Olympics scheduled for September 17-October 2.

Yi was quoted as saying that South Korea believes the Seoul games are a major change to develop the country, relax tensions on the Korean peninsula and to contribute to the world peace.

Takeshita promised his best efforts to prevent terrorism directed at the Olympics, government officials said.

Yi is here to attend a meeting in Tokyo on Wednesday of security ministers from the Asian-Pacific region.

The Korean cabinet member expressed appreciation for Takeshita's efforts to improve Japan-South Korea relations and urged that more attention needs to be directed toward correcting Japan's trade imbalance with South Korea.

He also called for improving the social status of Korean residents in Japan, the officials said.

The prime minister told Yi that Japan will urge the Toronto summit to help Seoul stage a successful summer games.

Takeshita Plans Discussions at Toronto Summit *OW1406164788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita said Tuesday he will hold frank discussions with world leaders at the coming Toronto summit.

The prime minister said the summit will take up East-West and North-South relations and swollen debts in Third World countries.

Takeshita, speaking at a party at his official residence marking the formation of his summit entourage, said he hopes to pursue the issue of what Japan can do by way of a greater contribution to a world with a combined population of 5 billion.

Takeshita is leaving for Canada Thursday to attend the Toronto summit of leaders from seven major advanced democracies scheduled for June 19-21.

This will be Takeshita's first participation in the annual summit as head of government of Japan. He previously took part as finance minister.

Prime Minister Takeshita Visits Europe

For coverage of the June visit to Europe by Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita, including his talks with NATO's Lord Carrington and EC leaders, see the International Affairs, Benelux, and France sections of the 6 June West Europe DAILY REPORT.

Takeshita Calls for Thorough Tax Discussion

OW1406164188 Tokyo KYODO in English 1124 GMT
14 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Tuesday called for a thorough discussion in the Diet of a major tax reform plan being proposed by his ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Takeshita told reporters the LDP's tax plan is designed to change the country's taxation system in order to meet social needs more effectively.

The prime minister said the government must continue its administrative and fiscal reforms as it hammers out a final tax package.

The government is set to convene an extraordinary Diet session in mid-July after completing tax reform bills based on the LDP's tax outline, government sources said.

The LDP outline calls for imposing a three-percent new indirect tax and cutting 5.6 trillion yen in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

LDP Announces 'Consumption Tax' Plan

OW1406101588 Tokyo KYODO in English 0905 GMT
14 Jun 88

[Text] Tokyo, June 14 KYODO—The Liberal Democratic Party on Tuesday announced a sweeping tax reform plan which calls for imposing a three-percent indirect tax and reducing a total cut of 5.6 trillion yen in income, resident, corporate and inheritance taxes.

The cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita is set to convene a three-month extraordinary session of the Diet in mid-July to table tax reform bills, LDP and government sources said.

This will be the third attempt for the government and its ruling LDP to introduce a new indirect tax, following the "general excise tax" in 1979 and the "sales tax" in 1984. Both general excise tax and sales tax plans hit strong opposition from across the country and were killed.

The new indirect tax, called a "consumption tax," would be levied on any value added, except for a limited number of business transactions which include financial deals, land transactions, medical, social welfare and education services.

Minor business operators with annual turnover of 30 million would also be exempted.

The LDP's tax reform outline calls for levying the consumption tax starting April 1, 1989.

North Korea

Armed Forces Ministry Issues Statement

SK1506054888 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0300 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Statement by spokesman for the Ministry of the People's Armed Forces issued in Pyongyang on 15 June—read by announcer]

[Text] A few days ago, heads of the U.S. military sneaked into Seoul and issued a so-called joint statement after holding a military conference with the South Korean puppets.

In a joint statement announced following the so-called 10th military committee meeting and the 20th annual security consultative meeting, they slandered and threatened us by raving about the military threat from the North, and so forth. They also said they will continuously stage joint military exercises such as "Team Spirit".

The joint statement noted that the early warning and surveillance system will be strengthened to cope with the sudden unexpected events anticipated during the period of the Olympics, that additional U.S. troops will be deployed, and that reinforced warships including aircraft carriers will be deployed off the South Korean coast.

The military conference between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet military leaders and their joint statement once again clearly demonstrates the invariable ambition of the U.S. imperialists to permanently occupy South Korea—seizing it as a bridgehead for invading Asia—and to accelerate the preparations for a war of aggression against our Republic. It also clearly demonstrated the nation-selling, treacherous nature of

the No Tae-u military fascist clique which betrayed the fellow countrymen and which is attempting to survive by relying on the U.S. imperialist masters.

The military conference between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets was held at a time when they had increased the armed forces in South Korea from the start of the year on the pretext of Olympic security, and when they are further straining the situation. Thus, the dangerous nature of this conference is even greater.

The conference for war was also being held, thereby running counter to the atmosphere favorable for dialogue that was unprecedentedly enhanced between the North and South, and to the desire for reunification which was further strengthened. Thus, this conference evoked the fierce indignation of our people and of the soldiers of the People's Army.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets this time, too, advocated the continuous presence of U.S. troops while raving about the so-called threat, and so forth. This is nothing but their stereotypical tactics to legalize their occupation of South Korea and their troop-reinforcement maneuvers, and to divert the attention of people at home and abroad.

Today, when arms reduction and troops withdrawals have become a dominant demand and the peace-loving policy of our Republic is being fully displayed at home and abroad, thanks to its numerous proposals for easing tension and its practical steps, they frantically adhere to these anachronistic and provocative maneuvers. This clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique are splittists, disturbers of the peace, and warmongers.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor forces have no reason or excuse whatsoever for occupying South Korea. The majority of people in South Korea, except for a handful of the No Tae-u military fascist clique, demand the immediate withdrawal of U.S. troops—not their presence—and regard their withdrawal as a precondition for achieving national reunification and realizing the nation's sovereignty. This is a solemn reality.

If the U.S. imperialists think that they can justify their occupation of South Korea with preposterous excuses, it is a great miscalculation. The U.S. imperialists' again talking about the guarantee of the U.S. nuclear umbrella constitutes the open revelation of their wicked intention to make the Korean peninsula the site of a nuclear war and to make the Korean people victims of a nuclear war in a bid to realize their dirty ambition for aggression.

This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists, clamoring that we have deployed missiles capable of attacking Seoul near the MDL [military demarcation line], babbled that this poses a serious threat. This is an out-and-out fabrication and nothing but a foolish trick designed to conceal their maneuvers to reinforce the nuclear armed forces and to justify their commotion of southward invasion.

In fact, the enemies have not only deployed Lance missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, chemical warheads, and even neutron warheads within an area just 35 kilometers from the MDL, but have also gone so far as to deploy (Paekom) missiles in an area north of Uijongbu located 24 km from the MDL. This is by no means a secret.

The U.S. imperialists have long deployed more than 1,000 nuclear weapons and even nuclear backpacks and, thus, have been frantic in preparations for a nuclear war.

Where the enemies have clamored that we have deployed missiles there are only facilities and equipment—not missiles—used by our soldiers, who are engaging in the construction of the expressway between Pyongyang and Kaesong.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets should not recklessly overlook the peaceful construction sites of soldiers of the People's Army in a bid to concoct falsehood and fabrication, but should be concerned about withdrawing weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, from South Korea.

In the current military conspiratorial conference the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets also noisily clamored about someone else hindering and terrorizing the Olympic Games and, thus, tried to justify their reinforcement of armed forces around the Korean peninsula and their preparations for a war of aggression there.

Under the pretext of so-called security of the Olympics, the U.S. imperialists have not only continued to deploy their aggressive armed forces, including an aircraft carrier combat group that participated in the "Team Spirit-88" joint military exercise, in South Korea and in the waters around it, but have also placed their aggressive armed forces stationed in Japan and the Philippines under emergency mobilization readiness.

That the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u ring have not only slandered us, but have also reinforced their armed forces and, thus, aggravated tension under the pretext of the Olympics, is intended to ignite a war of aggression against us using an invented excuse. It is not only intended to threaten the South Korean people, who have risen up in the anti-U.S. and antidictatorial struggle for national reunification, but is a calculated plot designed to pass responsibility on to us in case the Olympic games fail.

All the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers, considering the aggressive military consultation conducted recently by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique to be a challenge to the unanimous aspirations and desire of our people and the peace-loving people of the world for peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula and as a reckless military provocation that threatens peace in Asia and world at large, resolutely denounce it.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique should look squarely at the reality and act judiciously.

A broad range of people of all walks of life in South Korea, including youths and students, are now tenaciously struggling to achieve national reunification through North-South talks and negotiations, demanding, for this, that the U.S. imperialist troops of aggression, who are chiefly responsible for division, will leave South Korea at an early date.

Instead of becoming enthusiastic about war preparations by instigating the South Korean puppets, the U.S. imperialists should sincerely respond to our proposals for easing tension, including the proposal for disarmament, and instead of attempting to justify their occupation of South Korea under a preposterous pretext, they should leave without delay, before tasting bitterness.

The No Tae-u ring should discontinue such traitorous acts as earnestly begging for occupation by the U.S. troops and even helping them by sharing the cost of stationing the U.S. troops to prolong its filthy life, cease such intolerable acts as encouraging North-South confrontation and subduing with bayonets the people's aspirations for reunification, and step down from power.

The government of the Republic and our people will, as in the past, patiently make efforts to realize the relaxation of tension and peaceful reunification on the Korean peninsula and to have the Olympics cohosted by the North and the South.

If the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets cling to their maneuvers for aggression and war by provoking us without interruption, the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers will not remain mere spectators.

If they attempt to find their way out of the crisis they face in military provocations against our Republic, despite our patient efforts and warnings, then they will not be able to avoid our thousand-fold punitive retaliation.

We express our conviction that all the peace-loving countries and people throughout the world will raise their vigilance against the maneuvers of the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppets for a new war, which they would undertake under the pretext of the Olympics, pay deep attention to the situation on the Korean peninsula where the danger of nuclear war grows, and express active support for and solidarity with our people's struggle for peaceful reunification of the country.

[Dated] 15 June 1988, Pyongyang

Dailies Criticize U.S.-South Defense Talks
SK1106102488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0958 GMT 1 Jun 88

["Dangerous War Confabs Between Master and Servant"—KCNA headline]

[text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the 20th "annual security consultative meeting" and the 10th "military committee" meeting held between the United States and South Korea in Seoul.

At the military confabs, the U.S. and South Korean military brasshats "agreed" to "counter by military force" someone's "provocation", deploy the main force of the U.S. imperialist Navy and Air Forces in South Korea and waters surrounding it before and after the Olympic games and expand "exchange of information" and signed an "agreement on mutual logistic support", "note of understanding on cooperation in defense industry technology", and an "amendment to agreement on modernization of ammunition."

NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary says that the "consultative meeting" and "committee" meeting run through with the criminal scheme to step up arms buildup and accelerate preparations for a war under the preposterous pretext of "threat from the North" and "security of the Olympics".

Whenever the U.S. imperialists and the puppets reinforce aggression forces in South Korea and resort to war provocation manoeuvres, they harp on "threat from the North" and "security of the Olympic games" like an indispensable thing. This is nothing but a fabrication and propaganda to cover up and justify their true color as warmaniacs.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' claim that they would guarantee "security of the Olympic games" with arms buildup and war racket is not a stand on a sports game but an attitude to war. This shows that South Korea is not fit for the venue of the Olympics and discloses again to the world that the No Tae-u group is a group of warmaniacs not qualified to hold an international game.

The arrogant nature of the master and the poor ugly sight of the servant were fully laid bare at the "security consultative meeting" and "military committee" meeting. The puppet clique entreated the master to keep occupying South Korea for ever, whereas the U.S. imperialists confirmed the aggression forces' permanent occupation of South Korea as if they bestowed "benefit" upon the puppets and made them pay tens of millions of dollars of "defence expenses" and even expenses for the readjustment and repair of their naval airplanes.

All this shows that the U.S. imperialists try to keep hold on South Korea as a bridgehead of aggression to realise their aggressive design and make the Korean people

scapegoat for their aggressive policy of confrontation and the No Tae-u group tries to prolong political remaining days under the wings of the master by serving as henchmen in executing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression and war and placing fellow-countrymen on the altar of a nuclear war of the U.S. imperialists.

MINJU CHOSON says that the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group massively reinforce the aggression armed forces in South Korea on the plea of "security of the Olympics" and invent an excuse to ignite a fuse of war against the northern half of Korea.

U.S. Buildup Decried

SK1506051388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0505 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialists decided to transfer their Japan-based "F-18" fighter squadron to their air base in South Korea and send a carrier task fleet to the sea off Korea on the pretext of "Olympic security," according to a report from Seoul June 14 quoting the U.S. weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT.

They also intend to strengthen the radar control system by AWACs.

This criminal scheme to mass aggression armed forces in South Korea on the plea of Olympics is part of their frantic military action to overawe South Korean students and people who are becoming more vocal in their call for reunification and step up their preparations for another war on the Korean peninsula.

This is a challenge to our sincere efforts to remove the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and to the desire of the world's peaceloving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and an insult to the noble idea of the Olympic movement.

It was for the purpose of executing their policy of aggression at any cost that the U.S. imperialists resorted to all despicable tricks to have South Korea designated as the venue of the Olympics and wirepulled the South Korean fascist clique to bar the June 10 North-South student talks at the point of the bayonet.

The Olympic games are by no means a showdown of arms or a war game.

The U.S. imperialists must not abuse the Olympic games for their aggressive arms buildup and war preparations, but go home, taking along their troops and all means of war including nuclear weapons, as demanded by the South Korean students and people.

Paper Says People Should Decide on Cohosting

SK1506103588 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1017 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The right to decide the co-hosting of the Olympic games belongs to the Korean people, stresses NODONG SINMUN today in a signed article.

Recalling that Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in his speech at a banquet given in honour of Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who paid an official goodwill visit to our country, clarified the principled stand of our party and government on the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games, the article goes on:

President Kim Il-song said that the right to decide their co-hosting belongs to the Korean people and the entire people in the North and the South are strongly demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic games and, under these circumstances, there is no reason why the co-hosting is impossible, that we will continue to make our efforts to realize the co-hosting in cooperation with the South Korean people until the day when they will be opened and that if the co-hosting is not realized we will not take part in the Olympic games which run counter to the desire of our nation.

The right to decide the co-hosting of the 24th Olympic Games in the North and South of Korea belongs entirely to the Korean people, the masters of Korea.

If the Olympic games were to be held in a foreign land, it might be a different matter. But, since they will be held in Korea, one and the same land, whether in the North or in the South, the Korean people have the right to decide how they will host them.

As the political figures, youths and students and other people from all walks of life in South Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of our republic, are strongly demanding the co-hosting of the Olympic games by the North and the South, there is no reason why the co-hosting of the Olympics is impossible.

Some people say that the co-hosting of the Olympics is too late or impossible in the light of their regulations only. This proceeds from a sinister purpose to block the co-hosting at any cost and hold them singlehandedly in South Korea to create favourable circumstances for the "two Koreas" plot.

If the Olympic games are not co-hosted but hosted singlehandedly in South Korea, it will leave South Korea as a colony of the United States and connive at and allow the South Korean puppets' brutal suppression of people in disregard of the ideas of the Olympics and the

peaceful reunification of Korea, therefore, it is too natural that we will not take part in the Olympic games which run counter to the desire of our nation.

We cannot exchange the question of national reunification that affects the lot of the entire nation for the sports games.

Our proposal for the co-hosting, good for the North and the South, helpful to the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification and conforming to the ideas of the Olympics, must be realized without delay.

Daily on 'Sophism' of South's Foreign Minister
SK1506044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0436 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today comments on the fact that the puppet foreign minister, referring to the "resumption" of the North-South dialogue at the U.N. Special Session on Disarmament on June 11, prattled as if the North were to blame for its failure.

In a signed commentary headlined "Deceptive Sophism of Wrecker of Dialogue" the paper says:

It is ridiculous that the puppets are crying for "resumption of dialogue", as for the dialogue, the U.S. imperialists and the puppets led the North-South dialogue to a rupture and are opposed to a new dialogue.

They have accepted none of our peaceful proposals but rather answered them with stepping up of preparations for a war against the North.

At this moment they, making much ado about someone's fictitious "provocation", are openly announcing under the pretext of "Olympic security" that they will keep large armed forces of aggression including U.S. aircraft carriers stationed around the Korean peninsula and stage provocative military exercises for a war against the North.

"Peace" and "detente" on the lips of the puppets is a hanky-panky to cover up their military manoeuvres.

"Talks between the authorities" clamoured by the South Korean ruling quarters is an outcome of their base machinations to monopolize a discourse on reunification and North-South dialogue to drag on time and seek a permanent the national split.

Whatever sophism they may spell out, their crime is too grave and clear to cover up the nature of the splittists, wreckers of the dialogue and bellicose elements.

Their shameless mockery of the conscience of the nation and the world only shows the despicable character of the human scum going against the times.

Papers Laud Students August Initiative
SK1506045388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today carry commentaries expressing full support to the initiative and response of the students in the North and the South to hold student talks at Panmunjom on August 15.

A signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The students in the northern half of Korea in a letter to the South Korean students adopted at the joint national rally of students on June 13 warmly supported and welcomed the initiative made by the students in the South in their open letter and clarified that they would hold a grand across-the-country march from Mt. Paektu to Panmunjom from August 8 and send the student delegation of the North side to Panmunjom on August 15.

The Korean people highly estimate such initiative and response of the students in the North and the South as a patriotic act proceeding from their firm will to make a breakthrough for reconciliation and unity at any cost, not to keep antagonism and confrontation between the North and the South any longer.

Another proposal of the South Korean students to hold the August 15 North-South student talks in the wake of the initiative to hold the June 10 North-South student talks is based on the conviction that the reunification question, the important matter of the nation, cannot be left to the splittists at home and abroad any longer and the reunification of the country can be possible only when the popular masses, the subject of the reunification movement and its true master, turn out in paving the road of national reconciliation and unity.

This notwithstanding, the No Tae-u group is advertizing the "government-sponsored exchange of students" and the like. This is nothing but a third-rate deceptive trick to cover up its splittist and treacherous scheme to wield again the fascist bayonet which had already been used in foiling the June 10 North-South student talks to bar the August 15 North-South student talks.

As long as the students in the North and the South are linked with each other in mind and will, their historical meeting will certainly be realized.

The No Tae-u group must clearly realize the patriotic mettle and indomitable will of students in the North and the South and discontinue at once its criminal moves to "totally block" the August 15 North-South student talks.

Social Democratic Party Official on Talks
SK1506043988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0426 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party, made a statement to the press on June 14 in connection with the fact that the June 10 North-South student talks failed to open due to the obstructions of the U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group.

The statement says:

The blocking of North-South student talks by the United States and the No Tae-u group was intended, after all, to keep South Korea away from the great attraction and influence of the proposal for the convocation of a North-South joint conference, the proposal for bilateral or multilateral negotiation between parties, groupings and figures of all walks of life in the North and the South and other proposals for dialogue by the northern half of Korea at present and stamp out the movement for reunification.

Our Korean Social Democratic Party has adopted sovereignty, independence, democracy, peace and defence of human rights as its main political platform and, from such political stand, not only supports and encourages the struggle of parties, groupings and people of different strata for their free participation in the debate on reunification and the reunification movement, but also resolutely opposes and rejects the moves of the United States and the South Korean rulers against reunification and dialogue.

North-South student talks must be held without fail.

Nobody can stop the students who have already started a grand march for the talks.

The U.S. imperialists and the No Tae-u group must act with discretion, looking straight at the patriotic will of the South Korean students who are unhesitatingly dedicating their passionate youth to usher in the dawn of national reunification, braving tears and prison.

Our party members will make positive efforts to see that the proposal to hold August 15 North-South student talks made again by the South Korean students is put into practice on all accounts and, at the same time, expresses the firm belief that the progressive public circles of the five continents will continuously voice solidarity with them so the desire of the students in the North and the South to make a breakthrough for national reconciliation, unity and national salvation through reunification will be realized without fail.

Students Praise South Counterparts' Struggle
SK1306105088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—A joint national rally of students to support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students was held at the Moranbong Youth Open-air Theatre on the afternoon of June 13.

Attending the rally were the members of the student delegation of the North side to North-South student talks and more than 10,000 students from universities and colleges in the northern half of the country.

Addressing the rally, Yom Sok-pu, vice-chairman of the Korean Students Committee, said that the struggle of the South Korean students was a gigantic and patriotic resistance to make a breakthrough for national reconciliation and unity at any cost and settle the reunification question by the strength of the nation itself.

I, together with all the students in the northern half of Korea, firmly support the righteous, patriotic struggle of the students in the South and manifest full agreement to all the initiatives made by them, he noted.

He ardently called on the South Korean students to fight resolutely to the last, to make the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea holding higher the banner of anti-U.S. independence they have already held high.

We students in the northern half of Korea, too, he stressed, will support and encourage by every means the valiant struggle of the students in the South for independence, democracy and reunification and make efforts to the last to realize the August 15 North-South student talks.

The rally adopted a letter to the South Korean students.

Group Says No Prevented Student Talks
SK1306151088 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1500 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 13 (KCNA)—The National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong), an organization of South Korean Residents Association in Japan, on June 10 issued a statement denouncing the No Tae-u fascist clique for having suppressed at the point of the bayonet the South side delegation to the North-South student talks which tried to go to the meeting place in Panmunjom, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

The statement said:

The North-South student talks are to discuss a grand across-the-country march for national reconciliation and sports meet of northern and southern students and other matters and are raised from the patriotic desire of

students for reconciliation and reunification of the North and the South of the country which has been divided for nearly a half century. We who have been continuously carrying on the movement for reunification in an alien land fully support North-South student talks and scathingly denounce the No Tae-u "regime" for preventing and suppressing the talks by force of arms.

The co-hosting of the Olympic games contributing to the national reunification should be successfully realized against the single-handed hosting of the Olympics for freezing of division and the democratic forces at home and abroad should struggle to achieve freedom of talks for North-South reunification.

Students Demonstrate at DMZ

SK1506044388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0433 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—More than 1,300 students of Korea and Chungang Universities in Seoul staged an anti-American, anti-"government" demonstration on June 14 near the demilitarized zone along the military demarcation line, according to reports.

They went by bus to the Imjin Pavilion to hold a prayer for national reunification. When they reached a place near the Imjin Bridge which leads to the DMZ sealed off with a reinforced concrete barrier and barbed wire entanglements, they shouted "drive out yankees who oppose reunification" and "let us advance toward reunification."

They also chanted slogans denouncing the No Tae-u military fascist "regime" and calling upon the entire students to reject compulsory in-camp drills at puppet army frontline units.

According to a report, more than 500 students of Chungang University held an all-night sit-down strike earlier, Monday evening, at the student hall of the university, rejecting the training at puppet army frontline units, a training of mercenaries of U.S. imperialism and an education for national division.

Students Protest Blocked Talks

SK1506045988 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
0448 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—More than 4,000 students in Inchon and Pusan of South Korea waged a resolute anti-U.S., anti-"government" struggle on June 13 in protest against the outrages of the No Tae-u fascist clique in blocking the June 10 North-South student talks by force, according to a report.

Over 3,000 students of Inha University in Inchon held a meeting at campus plaza to realize North-South student talks and demand the release of detained students.

Such anti-U.S. slogans as "Yankee, go home" and anti-"government" shouts burst out from among the participants.

Then, the students went over to a campus demonstration, fiercely clashing with the riot police.

The students locked up one policeman belonging to the operation section of the puppet Inchon City Police Bureau in the main building of the university.

Saying that he was an agent for campus surveillance, the students demanded the fascist clique to make an open apology for the surveillance of the university, and contended that they would not set him free if it refused to release the detained chairman of the General Student Council.

Upwards of 1,200 students from eight universities and colleges staged a tit-for-tat with the riot police at a university in Pusan.

The students strongly demanded the release of students who were arrested in the struggle for realizing the June 10 North-South student talks.

A group of students raided an U.S. diplomatic office on June 13.

Crackdown on Students Reported

SK1506101388 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1006 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u fascist clique which barred North-South student talks detained more than 50 students and referred 218 others to summary trials on June 12 on charges of their participation in the struggle for the June 10 North-South student talks, according to a report from Seoul.

Among the detainees were Kim Il, chairman of the "Special Committee for National Reunification" of University of Foreign Studies in Seoul, and Yi Chang-min, a student of Pusan University who is chairman of the "Special Committee for National Reunification" of the Pusan area.

The fascist clique arrested 18 students who attacked the puppet government general office building on June 11.

Reasons Given for Broadcasting Student Letter

SK1406103688 *Pyongyang KCNA in English*
1027 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—The North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks decided to send over radio the letter to the South Korean students which was adopted with unanimous approval of

the entire attendants at a national joint meeting of students held Monday in Pyongyang to support and encourage the patriotic struggle of the South Korean students.

In connection with this decision, a spokesman of the North side's preparatory committee for North-South student talks said today:

It would have been normal, if the letter addressed to the South Korean students were conveyed directly and correctly to them through Panmunjom. But the South Korean rulers who do not like North-South student talks and do not want reunification, on April 4 refused to take over the letters sent by the student committee and the President of Kim Il-song University of ours to the general student council and the president of Seoul University on May 19 refused again to take over the letter sent by the students of the northern half of Korea to the South Korean students which was adopted at a national joint rally of students in support of the South Korean students' proposal for North-South student talks.

This was why we had no alternative but to send letters over radio twice. He continued:

This time, too, the preparatory committee of the North side had wanted to send through Panmunjom our letter to the South Korean students in response to their fourth open letter calling for August 15 Panmunjom student talks. It, however, could not but broadcast it over radio because it was certain that the traitorous No Tae-u group that blocked the June 10 North-South student talks at the point of the bayonet would not convey our letter to the South Korean students.

'Swindler' Used for Anticommunist Campaign
SK 20615588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1522 GMT 10 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 10 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets allured Kim Chong-min who was serving in foreign trade of the DPRK to South Korea from abroad and, on June 8, made him appear at a "press conference."

Kim Chong-min, as he himself confessed at the "press conference, is a swindler and criminal who embezzled and misappropriated a large sum of foreign currency of the state while touring around the African area.

While spending days of uneasiness and distress after misappropriating the public fund, he was led astray by an agent of the South Korean puppet security planning board before being taken to South Korea.

It is a shameless act of the puppets to get something by making such human rubbish and criminal appear at a "press conference."

Worse still, the "press conference" was directly sponsored by the puppet security planning board whose business is to breed plots.

Kim Chong-min, seeking personal pleasure, became covetous of money and embezzled state fund without hesitation, reducing himself to a human rubbish inferior to a beast, abandoning his own wife and children.

There is nothing strange in that such fellow goes to South Korea, allured by the South Korean puppets, and serves them as a trumpeter of false anti-communist propaganda.

The question is why the puppet Security Planning Board, which had dragged on time for 40 days for what it called "investigation" after taking the criminal to South Korea, abruptly presented him at a "press conference" at this moment.

Obviously, a sinister political card is hidden behind it.

As everyone knows, a movement has grown to the highest tide ever known among the South Korean people of all strata these days to drive away the U.S. imperialist aggression forces, the very one responsible for national split, achieve national reconciliation and unity with the compatriots in the North and pave the way for peaceful reunification.

Responding to this trend, South Korean students have courageously risen up in a struggle to lay a stepping stone of national reconciliation by realising North-South student talks.

The No Tae-u treacherous clique, with a presentiment of their doom, are resorting to reckless suppression by bayonets, crying for a "unified channel of dialogue" and "total blockade" of the student talks, but the spirits of patriotic students are surging higher with the support and encouragement of the South Korean people of broad sections.

The puppets, pressed to the wall, needed a "stimulus" to divert elsewhere the attention of the people.

That is why they took the human rubbish Kim Chong-min out to a "press conference" just before June 10 appointed for the student talks, after turning him round its finger for so many days in a secret room of the puppet security planning board.

In this way the puppets seek to sidetrack the popular sentiments turning to the northern half of Korea and emasculate the movement for reunification through alliance with communism and the North by giving a distorted picture of the most superior socialist system in the northern half of Korea to the South Korean people and inciting anti communist confrontation among them.

But this is a too foolish calculation.

If the puppets exploit the likes of Kim Chong-min for an anti-communist smear propaganda, they will bring disgrace on themselves and provoke only public derision and indignation.

Kim Il-song Receives Visiting PRC Delegation
SK1506052588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0510 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song Wednesday received Li Ruihuan, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and secretary of the Tianjin Municipal Committee of the CPC, and his companions visiting Korea.

Present there were So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, and Kim Yangkon, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Also present was Wen Yezhan, Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

He was presented with a gift by Li Ruihuan.

He gave a luncheon for the guests.

Shultz' Mideast Efforts Termed 'Fruitless'
SK1106103388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1022 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Fruitless Mideast Tour of Shultz"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang June 11 (KCNA)—U.S. secretary of state Shultz made the fourth tour of Middle East nations this year with the wornout "Middle East peace initiative."

As for the "Middle East peace initiative" of the United States peddled by Shultz this time again, it is a false document aimed at trampling down the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination and right to found an independent state, quelling the righteous uprising of the Palestinian people and cheating the people in the Middle East and peace-loving people the world over.

Unless the Palestinian people's right to national self-determination is recognized and realized, there can be no genuine settlement of the Middle East problem, the Palestinian problem.

Everywhere he went, Shultz tried to impose the deceptive "initiative" against the establishment of an independent state of Palestine upon the Middle East nations, only to be cold-shouldered. He could not but return home with no result.

When dispatching Shultz on a poor trip to the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists aimed to turn the tables and have the Middle East problem handled in their favor, because the situation around the Middle East problem turned out favorable to the Palestinian people and all the more unfavorable to the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists as a result of the struggle of the Palestinian people and the unity and solidarity of the Arab countries.

As long as the U.S. imperialists do not recognize the Palestine liberation organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people but continuously brand it as "terrorist" and do not acknowledge the Palestinian people's right to found an independent, sovereign state, Shultz will only drink a bitter cup, no matter how many times he may repeat his tour of the Middle East.

Yang Hyong-sop Congratulates Afghan Officials
SK1406042988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0420 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 14 (KCNA)—Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the standing committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent messages of greetings to Mahmud Habibi and Khalil Ahmad Abawi upon their respective election as speaker of the House of Elders and as speaker of the House of the People of the Republic of Afghanistan.

The messages wish them fine success in discharging their new duties for national reconciliation and peace of the country.

Afghan Trade Union Sends Solidarity Message
SK1506043388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0419 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Pyongyang June 15 (KCNA)—A solidarity letter came to the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea from the Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan supporting a new policy of negotiation put forward by the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Saying the proposal for convening a North-South joint conference advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is a great initiative for the reunification of Korea, the letter demands that this proposal should be unconditionally carried into practice.

The Central Council of the Trade Unions of Afghanistan expresses solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle for defending the socialist system against aggression and war provocation moves of the imperialists and their henchmen, the letter said.

Commentary on No Tae-u's Meeting With 3 Kims
SK1206093988 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in English to South Korea 2330 GMT 30 May 88

[Station commentary]

[Text] Now it is time for commentary.

[Words indistinct] No Tae-u's remarks at the talks between the four presidents or the ruling party and opposition parties held Saturday [28 May] at Chongwadae.

In the talks, No Tae-u talked about pending problems including release of detainees, but nothing of his remarks deserved attention. He just repeated his assertions. As for the problem of release of detainees, No Tae-u said: There is a government's basic stand to release those who repent for their crime, not all prisoners of conscience. It is merely a repetition of his old stance for selective release.

The people in every walk of life and opposition parties demand release and reinstatement of all detainees and withdrawal of wanted list. Those who are (?still in prison) are patriots and democrats who are illegally detained for their struggle for their right to existence, independence, democracy, and reunification. Nevertheless, [words indistinct] to realize democratization to maintain the military dictatorship.

Furthermore, No Tae-u refused to accept the demand of the opposition party and people of every walk of life that the Kwangju massacre be investigated and its chieftains be punished. No Tae-u said that the government made sincere efforts to heal the scar of the Kwangju incident for the past several months and investigation of the Kwangju incident should be carefully considered as it will not bring harmony but further aggravate [word indistinct].

(?This is a vicious challenge) to the South Korean people demanding the investigation of the Kwangju massacre and punishment of its chieftains. This shows that No Tae-u is not willing to make clear the truth of the Kwangju incident and punish those responsible. No Tae-u has not made efforts to make clear the truth of the Kwangju massacre but try to conceal it or [words indistinct] measures for healing the scar of the Kwangju incident and ruthlessly suppress the democratization (?struggle) in every walk of life, deny the investigation of the Kwangju massacre and punishment of its chieftains.

This shows that unless the No Tae-u group is ousted, the solution of the Kwangju incident can never be achieved. At the talks, No Tae-u said: Misconducts committed

during the Fifth Republic were exaggerated and the investigation of irregularities linked with the ex-president will give an impression of political retaliation. He also said: Even though the ex-president should be to blame, it should be considered for state honor and international prestige. [sentence as heard]

This means that he will not investigate the wrongdoings committed by Chon Tu-hwan and his family during the Fifth Republic and punish those involved. It clearly shows once again his declaration that there can be no exception in investigating misconduct is a lie. No Tae-u's fascist nature as a dictator has not changed, and will never change.

As long as traitor No Tae-u remains in power, the South Korean people's desire for independence, democracy, and reunification can never be realized. The South Korean people will continue to wage anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship national salvation resistance in firm unity to terminate the U.S. colonial domination over South Korea and overthrow the No Tae-u military dictatorship.

SKNDF Central Committee Issues Struggle Slogans
SK1406092788 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea 0200 GMT 11 Jun 88

[“Full text” of struggle slogans issued on 9 June by the SKNDF Central Committee—read by announcer]

[Text] The anniversary of the historic June mass resistance struggle has come. Nevertheless, none of the urgent wishes shouted by our warriors that day has been realized in this land. The hot-blooded students and patriotic masses urgently demanded the ending of military rule, the realization of democratic politics, the liquidation of U.S. colonial rule, national liberation, the elimination of North-South confrontation, and the promotion of peaceful reunification. But what has come in this land are even worse national submission, the violence of a crafty fascist dictatorship, and the danger of permanent national division.

Facing the rapidly growing anti-U.S. reunification movement of the youths, students, and patriotic masses and their struggle against the military rule, the No Tae-u group of military dictators is carrying out sweeping operations to block the grand nation-saving march of students and masses by mobilizing all of the riot police and other oppressive forces.

Thus, double or triple police barricades have now been laid before the students who will dash forward to Panmunjom, where North-South student talks will be held for paving the way to national reunification. Rally sites, where the people's will for reunification will be concentrated, have been blockaded by barbed wire. All areas of the country, which are seething with the ardent desire for reunification, have been covered by tear gas smoke. And

countless students and patriotic masses, who shout anti-Americanism, reunification, and national salvation, are handcuffed and sent to prison.

Meanwhile, amid the traitor No Tae-u's sweet talk of reconciliation and negotiation under the facade of hosting the Olympics in stability, a disgraceful phenomenon of grand negotiation between the ruling and opposition camps is developing. Thus, the situation is at a significant point: whether the will of democracy and national salvation will be fulfilled through struggle, or whether the patriotic march will be suspended in negotiation and surrender.

If our people are deceived by the tricks of military dictators and delay or abandon the struggle, the barrier of division will be further heightened and even more horrible submission and fascism will be imposed in this land. How can this situation be overlooked by our masses, who have unhesitatingly devoted their noble youth and lives for independence, democracy, and reunification, which they yearn for even in their dreams?

Struggle is the only way of existence. The prevailing situation urgently calls for our masses to revive the spirit of the June resistance struggle and to furiously fan the flames of the anti-U.S. movement for national reunification and salvation.

Thus, the SKNDF Central Committee, in response to the urgent demand of the prevailing situation, issues the following slogans appealing the patriotic masses of all spectrums to initiate the second June resistance struggle and effect a new turn in seeking the sacred cause of independence, democracy, and reunification:

1. Let us end the No Tae-u military rule through the second June mass resistance struggle! No Tae-u's pledge for democracy is false! The No Tae-u military government, which deceives the people, must withdraw! Nothing has been gained through the 29 June declaration of No Tae-u! Let us recover our rights through struggle! No Tae-u must confess the truth of the Kwangju massacre and receive the people's judgment! Let us eliminate fiendish murderer No Tae-u and settle the resentment of Kwangju! Let us thoroughly probe into the irregularities of the Fifth Republic and punish [chohyong] No Tae-u, who is an accomplice! With the detention of democratic personages, what is democratization? Political prisoners and prisoners of conscience must be immediately released and pardoned and their rights reinstated! Immediately stop taking, arresting, and booking patriots! Let us totally liquidate the fascist evil laws and oppressive systems which strangle the masses and democracy! After the Seoul Olympics, democracy and civil rights will be devastated; through decisive resistance battles, let us overthrow the No Tae-u military government before the Olympics!

2. Through decisive resistance battles, let us widen the window of reunification! What is the singularization of the window of dialogue? Let us provide multi-sided windows of dialogue! Student talks in Panmunjom are a stepping stone to national reunification; without fail, let us realize North-South student talks, which are watched by the world! Students of the North are waiting; Let us millions of students march toward Panmunjom shoulder to shoulder! What is the blockade at the point of origin? Let us crush the Yankees and military dictators who obstruct the march to Panmunjom! All people should participate in the grand cross-country student march! Let us inherit the intent of fallen patriots Cho Song-man and Pak Nae-chon and smash the barrier of division! Let us decisively oppose the unilateral hosting of the Olympics aimed at seeking the permanent division of the nation and the extension of the military rule! Let us seek national reconciliation by jointly hosting the Olympics!

3. Through anti-Americanism, let us pave the way to national salvation! Let us punish the United States, which instigated the Kwangju massacre! Let us summon Gleysteen and Wickham—the ringleaders of the Kwangju massacre—and put them on trial! The commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea: Do not try to evade responsibility, but open Panmunjom to students! Let us expell the Yankees who support the military dictators! Let us decisively oppose the U.S. pressure for market opening, which kills the national economy! A flood of American beef will kill all of the 10 million farmers! Let us drive cows to the American Embassy! Let us firmly oppose the U.S. demand for increasing the share of the cost for the U.S. forces in South Korea! Let us eliminate nuclear weapons which will extinguish the nation! Let us expell the Yankees who have divided the nation!

4. Through the unity of the patriotic forces of democrats, let us achieve the nation-saving cause! Disunity is defeat, and unity is victory! Let all masses unite and bury the colonial military dictatorship! Reconciliation and negotiation are the snare of military dictators; let us establish a democratic society through struggle! Let us oppose negotiations between the ruling and opposition forces and save the nation through struggle! Through the unity of all circles and spectrums, let us accelerate the cause of independence, democracy, and reunification!

[Signed] SKNDF Central Committee, 9 June 1988, Seoul

South Korea

Defense Ministry on North's Strategy
SK1506081988 Seoul YONHAP in English
0805 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—North Korea's war strategies against South Korea call for making the entire South a battlefield, the South Korean Defense Ministry said Wednesday.

The North's strategies include carrying out simultaneous attacks on both the front and rear areas of the South with its 100,000-strong special commando force after launching a blitzkrieg attack on South Korean units in the front line, it said.

North Korea's strategies also call for a swift conclusion of a war before external forces can intervene, the ministry said in a briefing session for opposition party leaders.

It was the first time that the Defense Ministry invited the presidents of opposition parties to a security briefing.

The opposition parties' presidents are Kim Tae-chung of the Party for Peace and Democracy, Kim Yong-sam of the Reunification Democratic Party and Kim Chong-pil of the New Democratic Republican Party.

Defense officials said North Korea has since 1980 adopted a strategy of creating social unrest in the South by conducting political and peace offensives. Those offensives, they observed, have been designed to undermine the anti-communist consciousness among the South Koreans in a prior step to an all-out military attack.

The ministry said that North Korea has built up its military forces by an enormous extent in the last 25 years. From 1967 to 1987, the number of troops increased from 400,000 to 850,000, while the number of tanks increased by more than five times, field artillery by 3.7 times, warships by 3.9 times, and aircraft by 1.7 times.

North Korea also deployed 65 percent of its ground forces, 57 percent of its naval vessels and 41 percent of its fighter planes in the forward positions.

It also deployed Scud-B surface-to-surface missiles with a range of 270 kilometers and SA-5 surface-to-air missiles with a range of 260 kilometers near the demilitarized zone, the ministry said.

Government Considering Student Exchanges
SK1506113588 Seoul YONHAP in English
1131 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean Government and its party are considering promoting a large-scale students exchanges with North Korea in an effort to foster harmonious atmosphere between South and North Korea before the Seoul Olympics, it was reported here Wednesday.

A report by a pro-government daily, *SEOUL SINMUN*, said that the government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) are willing to have contacts with North Korean authorities to discuss ways to promote students exchanges between the two Korea.

The daily said that the government hopes to have large-scale students exchanges, which normally involve 500 to 1,000 students each time, in view that they would be more efficient in promoting reconciliatory atmosphere in the Korean peninsula than smaller ones or simple meetings of smaller numbers of student representatives.

The report said such an initiative has been discussed in a series of government-party meetings recently. The ruling camp also studies the possibility of having exchanges of artists, sportsmen or religious people with North Korea for similar purposes.

DJP To Invite Students To Debate
SK1506000188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 15 Jun 88 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party will hold a grand debate on the unification issue June 29 to reflect a broader spectrum of public opinions on the party's unification policy.

A DJP official said yesterday students, scholars, politicians, workers and others will be invited to the debate sponsored by the party's Peaceful Unification Committee.

The DJP will urge the government to positively push ahead with exchanges of students and others between south and north Korea.

The official said his party will have meetings with government officials to discuss people and sports exchanges and other inter-Korean contacts.

The DJP has urged the government to inaugurate departments specializing in north Korean affairs and open lectures on the north at universities.

He said the DJP has decided to pay more attention to the unification policy since the unification of the two Korea emerged as a hot issue following a proposal for inter-Korean student talks at the truce village of Panmunjom.

The students' attempt for Panmunjom talks was foiled by police, but it ignited a flurry of debates on the unification issue.

The official said the DJP will put the Peaceful Unification Committee on the right track to bring unification discussion into the forum of the political arena.

New Approach To Reunification Viewed
SK1206030188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 88 p 2

[By staff reporter Kang Song-chol]

[Text] The scene was all too familiar to Seoul citizens: demonstrating students hurling stones and fire bombs, riot police responding with tear gas.

But the slogan was new. Last year they were calling for "democratization," this time it is "unification."

As expected, the march to Panmunjom planned by students was blocked by police Friday.

Government officials and politicians may have breathed a sigh of relief, but the game is far from over.

Radical students are now likely to challenge the government again and again by raising the unification issue.

Their attempt to meet north Korean students made the people extremely worried, but it helped raise the unification question among government officials, politicians and the public.

The incident may be viewed as part of a process of fostering a national consensus toward north Korea and unification.

The government is saying it is determined to liberalize debate on unification and allow easier access to information and data about the north.

It is also saying it is ready to talk with students and people from all walks of life about ways to realize an exchange with the north.

President No Tae-u has made it clear that he will respect the progressive views of young people and that he will give priority consideration to realizing exchange visits of south and north Korean students.

The problem here is whether genuine dialogue is possible between the government and radical students.

The activists do not consider No's administration a democratic government, and are calling for unification as a means to achieve "democratization."

They are extremely suspicious of the government offer to arrange meetings between students of the south and the north.

They argue that even if the meetings were held, all the students from the south would be government proxies.

This deep-rooted distrust will make it difficult to persuade the students to accept the government as the sole channel of contact with the north.

Officials say that even if the students don't believe in the government, they should at least trust the opposition-controlled National Assembly.

When the students can trust their elected representatives, their various demands will be accommodated in debate in the Assembly, the officials say.

They stress that the activists should respect the "rule of the game," that is, the principle of parliamentary politics.

Politicians, meantime, have been asking students to use moderation, while calling on the government to try to respect their views.

The controversy over the students' bid to meet their northern counterparts showed the political parties they must make clear their positions on the unification question.

Stressing that the Assembly should be the center of debate on unification, the parties have agreed to set up a special panel on the matter in the Assembly.

Indications are that the government will assume an increasingly liberal attitude toward debating unification and other sensitive issues related to national security.

Meeting with senior journalists recently, Minister of National Unification Yi Hong-ku said discussion of such issues as U.S. forces in Korea and nuclear weapons on the peninsula can no longer be suppressed.

The government should also be prepared for discussion of arms reduction in south and north Korea, Yi said.

Survey Shows Koreans Fear Olympic Terrorism
SK1506000788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 15 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] More than half of the Korean people are worried over the possibility of North Korea staging terrorist acts to disrupt the Seoul Olympics, a survey showed.

The survey, jointly conducted by the daily CHOSON ILBO and the Korea Survey (Gallup) Polls, showed that 54.4 percent of pollees cited possible North Korean terrorism as the factor most detrimental to a successful Seoul Games.

In addition to terrorist attacks by North Korea, 10.6 percent are apprehensive of possible terrorism by international terrorist groups against the Olympics, according to the survey.

The CHOSON ILBO and the polling organization surveyed 2,000 Korean people aged 20 or above from May 27 to 29 Based on a random sampling formula. Choson has recently reported the survey results.

Coming next to terrorism as an "impeding factor" for a successful Olympics are student demonstrations (10.8 percent), social and political unrest (4.8 percent), economic instability (2.1 percent), and public disorder (1.7 percent).

The survey showed most South Koreans are pessimistic on the possibility of North Korea's participation in the 1988 Games: 80.4 percent of pollees answered negatively.

Only 13.4 percent of them said that they believed North Korea would take part in the Games, while the remainder avoided giving clear answers.

On the question of whether or not the Seoul Olympics would be successful, the bulk of South Koreans are optimistic.

Ninety point for percent of those surveyed said they predicted the Summer Games would be a success, while 4.0 percent expressed an opposing opinion.

Naval Unit To Help Protect Olympic Events
SK1506001388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 15 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] A Navy command to be wholly responsible for staging the yachting event during the upcoming Seoul Olympics was activated in a ceremony at Pusan Yachting Center in the southeastern port city of Pusan Monday.

Christened "Yachting Event Support Command of the Navy," the naval unit was organized not only to help Olympic officials conduct aquatic sports, but also to provide maritime security during the Olympics, according to a Navy spokesman.

Among those attending the ceremony were Adm. Kim Chong-ho, chief of naval operations, and local government and Olympic officials.

In the meantime, a ceremony to inaugurate an Olympic support group of the Air Force was held yesterday at an air base in Songnam, south of Seoul, with Air Force Chief of Staff Gen. So Tong-yul and other dignitaries attending.

The Air Force group will conduct operations against possible hijacking and other aerial provocations by terrorist organizations during the Seoul Games slated for Sept. 17-Oct. 2.

The Air Force has mapped out measures to step up surveillance and early warning systems and to effectively deal with air traffic, which is expected to increase by up to 40 percent during the Olympics, an Air Force spokesman said.

Last Friday, the Army activated the 9,000-man Seoul Olympic Support Command, which will provide non-military support for Olympic officials during the Seoul Games.

RDP Seminar Discusses 'Coup' Resistance
SK1206023988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 12 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Another military coup d'etat may face such widespread strong popular resistance that civilian uprisings of the magnitude of the 1980 Kwangju incident would break out across the nation, a senior journalist warned yesterday.

However, Ku Chong-so, an editorial writer of the CHUNGANG DAILY NEWS, said many former and incumbent military leaders have told him that the military will never again interfere in politics.

Speaking at a seminar hosted by the opposition Reunification Democratic Party, he offered five methods to prevent the military seizing power or meddling in politics.

The surest way is the overall transformation of the social structure, which is well under way, and popular consciousness of the military's role, he said.

"The popular consensus is that the military should stay out of politics," Ku said.

"Many members of the Armed Forces already share the view, and such a change of mentality in the military will continue.

"I have met many former and incumbent military commanders. And most of them said that there won't be another military interferenced in politics and it could not happen again.

Ku said the people should try to believe what they said and make their own effort to make it true.

If the military again meddles in politics, he warned, it may trigger a repeat the 1980 Kwangju incident or the April 19, 1960, student uprisings across the country.

RDP lawmaker Paek Nam-hwon talked about ways to ensure the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP] stays neutral and Prof. So Chae-kun of Tongguk University offered methods to keep the police out of politics.

Ku said military governments tend to appear in nations where the foundation of a free, democratic system has failed to sink keep roots.

Recent political developments here have diminished the possibility of another military junta, Ku said.

The government and the ruling party's use of the military for political gain as well as opposition and dissident attacks on the military should cease, he said.

Such acts could provide a temptation and an excuse for the military to seize power, he said.

In a somewhat controversial theory on maintaining military's political impartiality, Ku said opposition parties should actively recruit military elites into politics.

RDP lawmaker Paek said the NSP should be abolished.

Instead, he said, a new agency charged with collecting information only about north Korea and other foreign nations should be established under the Prime Minister's Office.

The NSP's work of gathering domestic information should then be relegated to the police, Paek said.

If that is undesirable, Paek said, the NSP's power and score of activities should drastically be reduced.

And the law governing the agency should be revised and it should be deprived of its immunity to scrutiny and check by the press, the national Assembly and government agencies.

Briefly mentioning ways to ensure the police's political impartiality, he said the National Police Headquarters [NPH] should be upgraded to become an independent government agency. The NPH is a bureau of the Home Ministry.

President No Tae-u Comments on First 3 Months
SK1406054088 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean
9 Jun 88 p 3

[Interview with President No Tae-u by HANGUK ILBO editor in chief O In-hwan on the anniversary of the founding of HANGUK ILBO on 8 June at Chongwadae]

[Text] [O In-hwan] Three months have already passed since you took office as president. Could you please tell me how was your life in Chongwadae over the past 3 months?

[No Tae-u] I think everything is in the saddle now.

The great political timetable for democratization, which began with the 29 June declaration amid the peril of last year's crisis, has been completed.

In the 100 days since it was formed, the new government has assumed the reins of government, set a new system in working order, and formulated new policies, and in the process it has been organized as a workable system that can stay in place for the coming 5 years. The new

National Assembly has also been inaugurated amid a fresh atmosphere. I believe the new era of genuine democracy opened by the 29 June declaration is now on the right track.

In the process of overcoming the crisis in which it was impossible to see an inch ahead, and in the process of running the government since I took office as president, although it was a short period of time, I have come to a fresh understanding of the people's matured consciousness of democracy and of their great reserve of strength.

I am always deeply grateful to them and I respect and admire them.

[O In-hwan] Do you think you have changed in your mind and attitude since you took office? And what kind of change, if any, do you think you have gone through since you moved into Chongwadae?

[No Tae-u] In the course of discharging my duty as president, I have realized that the office of president carries great responsibility. All sectors of state affairs, such as security, economy, education, and culture, are directly related to the people's livelihood and the fate of the country.

Also, many of the problems about which the president makes decisions contradict the interests and opinion of the people of all walks of life. More often than not, making a decision about one thing risks imposing a burden on some other sectors.

After hearing the news at 0600 today, I took a walk in the Chongwadae garden, thinking about the Seoul Olympics which are only 100 days away. I recalled when we were awarded the right to host the Olympics. Many opposed it. I also recalled the excitement we felt when the International Olympic Committee announced in Baden-Baden in September 1981 its decision to award Seoul the right to host the next Olympics.

Soon, the Soviet Union, China, and many other countries will send their athletes to our country. What a change this is!

While strolling in the garden this morning, I thought: "Our people will carry out their duty in a wonderful manner." And: "Until the last minute, when the Olympic flame is put out amid the blessing of the world, there must be no blind spot in security and safety."

You asked if there was any change in my life, did you not? I admit that I sometimes find my life in Chongwadae inconvenient because the freedom and pleasure of a common man is very much restricted in this place.

It is no longer as easy as it once was to meet my friends or mingle freely with common people. I have grown used to life in Chongwadae; but it was difficult for me to live there at first.

When you finish your office work, you just go upstairs from the first floor. The living space is on the second floor.

I sometimes bring documents upstairs and read them late into the night. At such times, I think of many things.

I am used to living with my mother; it was a source of comfort to me. However, my mother seems to be comfortable living with my younger brother in our own home in my native town, and says that she prefers that to living in Chongwadae.

[O In-hwan] Some students insist on going to Panmunjom to hold North-South student talks on 10 June, while some other students hold meetings in support of them. It is also reported that the president and students of Kim Il-song University in North Korea had adopted a letter accepting the proposal for 10 June talks. How do you view this, Mr President?

[No Tae-u] If our students' ardent aspirations for reunification are sincere, the government plans to reflect them.

I think it is time for both the North and South to discontinue mutual detraction and confrontation and move to develop their mutual relations onto a stage of building a national community to share prosperity. I plan to boldly push ahead with a reunification policy based on that stand. In all aspects, the era of regarding North Korea as our competitor has gone.

Their proposal that our students traverse our national territory from one end to the other and as far as Mt Paektu across the truce line and that North Korean students be allowed to come to Seoul and travel to Mt Halla, all the while seeing every corner in our society and territory, is good.

It will be good if such things start with a few hundred students. It is still good if it starts on a large scale, ranging from 1,000 to 5,000. I also welcome it if students from the North and South mutually visit Seoul and Pyongyang to hold sporting events. It is also desirable if the students from the North and South hold heated debate meetings.

In my opinion, not just students, but also politicians, businessmen, scholars, journalists, religious figures, men of arts and letters, and those in all fields in the North and South should promote humanitarian exchanges. I also believe that there must be an opening of diversified talks between the North and South, such as the Red Cross talks designed to settle the humanitarian problem, including the reunion of separated families, and the economic talks to promote economic exchange between the North and South.

I believe that sooner or later North Korea will come to a point where it can no longer keep its society shut to the outside. We will do our best to break down the wall between the North and South and to pave the way for exchanges. Such a road must be blazed under any circumstances, and I am convinced that it will be opened in the end.

I will keep debates on reunification open to the public and will actively reflect the young generation's enterprising will to reunification in particular.

The question in realizing exchanges with North Korea, however, is how to contact and discuss it with North Korea to realize our goal. My assertion is that the government must remain the sole channel for such contacts and discussion with North Korea.

For example, the issue of student exchanges between the North and South called for by some students generates many problems: how to ensure their safety, in what manner the exchanges will be carried out, and how to prepare for them, to cite a few. It even carries such a problem as reaching an agreement between the North and South authorities on these issues.

Obviously, these are not matters that can be settled by the student talks alone. Can such a matter be settled by the diversified sectors of our open society and organizations such as students, political parties, religious groups, a great number of public organizations, simply going to Panmunjom for talks with their counterparts from the North?

Even the opposition leaders agreed at a recent meeting at Chongwadae to allow the public to participate in debates on reunification, but to make the government the unified channel for contacts with North Korea.

North Korea has remained a one-man dictatorship and one-party state for the past 40 years. All the people, including students, university presidents, and even political parties have no voice except that of the communists in running the country. They have only the voice that speaks for the communists system.

If it becomes a trend that anyone can go to Panmunjom to meet with those from North Korea, it will only help North to create chaos in our society and make a miscalculation. By no means is this helpful to improving North-South relations.

When it comes to the reunification question, the government has more understanding about it than any other sector of our society. The government will actively reflect what public organizations want to do for peaceful reunification and things that will be helpful to the promotion of exchanges between the North and South and will do its best to have them realized in the course of North-South exchanges.

[O In-hwan] It is true that many people are very concerned about the ideological trend on the part of some of the students who want to go to Panmunjom for the North-South student talks. The situation on campuses, including the radical, leftist-leaning students who are becoming more violent, is ominous. Do you mean to accept them as well? Also, with what measure will you cope with these students?

[No Tae-u] A photograph in a recent newspaper shocked me greatly. An old lady was ablaze from firebombs thrown by radical students. I believe all the people in the country must have been shocked by that picture.

With democratization advancing in all sectors of our society, the so-called struggle for democratization has lost its appeal. Despite this, young people who copy what Pyongyang Radio says on wall posters and hang them on campuses, shout exactly the same slogans, and hang red placards on university buildings which read "Revolution by the masses" and "Liberation of the people" are becoming more organized and violence-oriented.

[No Tae-u] Furthermore, it is indeed heart-rending for young students to kill themselves by burning their valuable lives. At the same time, the tendency of praising as a heroic act the death of our young students who committed self-immolation is also a serious problem.

Some people have attempted to overthrow our free democratic system through violence or class revolution, while renouncing the seeking of genuine democracy. They have gone so far as to praise the legitimacy of the North Korean communist system while rejecting the legitimacy of the Republic of Korea. I have no idea as to the ideological background of those students who demand North-South student talks in Panmunjom. However, it would be a grave and serious problem if the students' demand for North-South student talks stemmed from the ideological foundation that I mentioned earlier.

This is not a matter to which the government alone or both the ruling and opposition parties should pay attention, but is a serious matter of the state which all the people should resolve.

Of course, the fact that these students' ideologies have reached a dangerous level is a serious problem. However, more serious is the fact that their ideologies have been expressed through violence.

The government will sternly deal with such violence according to laws. However, I know such a phenomenon cannot be rectified by the efforts of the government alone. I want all of us, including the ruling and opposition camps, to pay deep attention to today's phenomenon in our society in which a discrimination between the

struggle for democratization and the line of the revolution through violence, between violence and non-violence, and between legality and illegality is not clearly observed.

[O In-hwan] In light of recent remarks by high-ranking government officials concerned, it can be observed that some change is taking place in the relations between the North and the South. Can you tell us about this?

[No Tae-u] It is true that through various channels, including the direct telephone line between the Red Cross Societies of the North and the South and a third country [as published], we have urged North Korea to participate in the Seoul Olympics or to guarantee the safety of the Olympics. Even now we continue the efforts to improve relations between the North and the South. However, North Korea has thus far not changed its basic line at all. So, no progress has made in our efforts.

[O In-hwan] The 28 May talks at Chongwadae [with the presidents of the 3 opposition parties] aroused affirmative repercussions among the people, for they were an occasion to open the road toward the politics of dialogue. How will you handle the overall political affairs in the future? The people are keenly watching this.

[No Tae-u] I think we should carry out new politics through dialogue and compromise as called for by the people so that we can achieve genuine stability. When I met the opposition leaders at the talks, I found that they had the same ideas I do. I will ask for cooperation from the people without hesitation if necessary. I will not hesitate to negotiate and compromise with the opposition if necessary. I will also willingly meet not only with the presidents of the opposition parties but also with opposition floor leaders and any opposition figures, if necessary. Thus, I will consult with them about state affairs. The final judgment rests with the people. No one can run counter to the people's wishes; I will not run counter to them either. I am sure that we can achieve political stability.

[O In-hwan] I understand there are arguments between the ruling and opposition parties with regard to the question of conducting a midterm evaluation after the Olympics, which you promised during the presidential election campaign last year. The people also seem to be interested in this. How would you deal with this question?

[No Tae-u] As I have promised to the people, I will receive their judgment in any form with regard to the implementation of my 29 June declaration or with regard to the implementation of the promises I made during the election campaign.

Various methods and contents within the framework of the Constitution could be considered. However, I will decide on the date and concrete method of taking into consideration the public opinion after the Seoul Olympics are over.

My declaration of a midterm evaluation during the presidential election campaign last year was intended to receive the people's evaluation on my job as president. In other words, I want to receive an evaluation from the people with regard to what I have done.

[O In-hwan] You have usually stressed the need for a progressive and future-oriented way of thinking. What are your prospects for our future, say, in 10-20 years from now on?

[No Tae-u] As someone who is responsible for the affairs of state, I believe I should make a blueprint for the country from an optimistic point of view and make efforts to realize it. It would also be desirable that we, and our offspring as well, live a life based on such a blueprint for a bright future. Of course, they should not merely imagine and hope. They should not only hope, but also work hard. Such valuable efforts will bring forth rewarding achievements. Our future rests upon such efforts.

Concerning having our offspring respectfully follow us, I believe we lack the necessary "guarantee of the present." In fact, the younger generation holds more negative views than positive views toward the older generation. This is a regrettable and painful reality.

I want to take this opportunity to touch on one thing, that is, we are about to realize exchanges with the Chinese, with whom relations have been cut off for many years. If we initiate official exchanges with the 1.2 billion people there, the fruition anticipated should be described as enormous. Historians claim that the center of world culture in the 21st Century will be the Orient, and if the era of our west coast is set off in a full-fledged manner, it will prove to be a reality, and we will highly demonstrate our national self-respect to the world.

[O In-hwan] When do you expect the era of the west coast to begin in a full-fledged manner?

[No Tae-u] Its basis will be built during roughly the 5 years I will be in office, and its fruition will come about perhaps 10 years later. This will not only contribute to the development of any certain region, but will bring about a decisive turning point toward dissolving regional antagonism. So far, the national migration has been between north and south, but it will become a big national migration between east and west. Regional residents will migrate north and south, east and west, and their dispersed settling will do away with regional characteristics.

[O In-hwan] Do you mean to say that you are optimistic about the dissolution of regional antagonism from a long-range point of view?

[No Tae-u] Yes. Development of the west coast is among quite a few positive factors. I am considering a number of measures, such as employing and appointing people in an impartial manner.

[O In-hwan] It is true that the great conversion in the way of thinking following the 29 June declaration is highly valued, but there are some people who note that the "conversion in the way of thinking" failed to be applied to the cabinet reshuffle and other things after the launch of the Sixth Republic and that tangible results, rather than superficial improvement, are insufficient.

[No Tae-u] It is normal that they would think it insufficient. If they think it satisfactory, progress would stop there. They should urge us on continuously. Some criticize my carrying a bag in my hand and sitting at a round table, saying that this does not represent reform, but is merely a superficial change. However I should say that this represents a big invisible conceptual conversion. Although they are not readily visible, changes are taking place in every corner. Since I myself, the president, think that way, people will follow the example, and this will diffuse gradually.

[O In-hwan] After the Chongwadae talks, the justice minister said that releasing the "prisoners of conscience" across the board is not possible and that the number of those whose release is being considered is small, but the opposition parties continue to call for a mass release.

[No Tae-u] On two occasions, a mass release, amnesty, and reinstatement was implemented for the sake of national reconciliation. I have instructed the relevant departments to review this issue from the standpoint of releasing those who repent and are willing to participate in the liberal democratic system of the Republic of Korea. As I stressed in the talks, there is a problem in describing prisoners who intend to overthrow liberal democracy itself and those who committed murder and arson as "prisoners of conscience." However, I believe the detainees who are willing to participate in democracy will be granted as much leniency as possible according to judicial procedures.

[O In-hwan] On a number of occasions you have stressed realizing democracy within the party and fostering the self-sustaining strength of the DJP. In this connection, political circles take considerable interest in what method, how, and when the DJP will put forth its next presidential candidate. What is your view of this question?

[No Tae-u] As the president of the DJP, I will make efforts for the next presidential candidate of the DJP to be born through free competition based on the people's support. The selection of the candidate will not be made

by any one person, but it will come about naturally amid the support of the people and the party members. In my capacity as party president, I will continue to encourage and assist them so that the many able persons of the DJP will grow to be dependable leaders of the people.

[O In-hwan] Along with political democratization, voices are being raised high in economic circles these days for economic democratization, such as financial autonomy and the cessation of government intervention. Please tell us what you have in mind for economic democratization.

[No Tae-u] I believe that the essence of economic democratization is to nurture the environment for free enterprise so that autonomy and the creativity of the people can be demonstrated to the maximum degree, to expand the participation of a broad strata of people in formulating economic policies, and to diffuse equal opportunity in all fields of economic activity.

Since I came into office, I have assigned top priority to readjusting economic laws to reorganize the financial industry, bring about tax reform, expand the people's participation in the processes of economic policy, and expand economic autonomy, and we are pushing ahead with this policy. Extensive discussion is under way to reform the financial industry in which experts from the circles concerned have participated.

The essential point of this reform is to rectify the excessive preferential treatment given large enterprises and ensure that small and medium-sized businesses and all the people are given maximum opportunity to use financing, and to expand financial autonomy.

The government will implement comprehensive tax reform this year so that the tax burden of the workers and those who are in the middle income group will be reduced and the balance of the tax burden between the strata of people and between income groups improves.

We will make realistic the inheritance tax system, intensify property taxation, and improve taxes on businesses to introduce a better balance and fairness. Through these measures, we will better enforce the function of taxes for the redistribution of income and secure financial revenues to enhance the role of the government for the betterment of the people's well-being.

[O In-hwan] While some are optimistic about the future economy of the country based on such encouraging developments as the continuation of black figures in the economy, others are raising their voices of concern, noting the possibility of a weakened competitive advantage in exports as a result of violent labor disputes and won appreciation.

[No Tae-u] The highest rate of economic growth in the world and the black figure economy attained by the ROK have led to higher appraisal of our economic growth by

the international community than there really is, which has resulted in strong pressure to open our markets. Accordingly, our won currency has become the currency the value of which is advancing more rapidly than any other currency in the world, causing an inflow of foreign currency into this country. These are developments undreamed of in the past.

At any rate, we must make our economic growth continue. Our economy has not yet reached such an extent that all can enjoy its fruit and the needs of the people are well met. The per capita GNP has barely exceeded \$3,000. Though our country has entered the ranks of the 10 largest trading countries, our economy has to depend on exports in the future as well.

With the appreciation of the won and the rapid increase in wages following the labor disputes last year, many "marginal businesses" are losing their international competitive advantage. If foreign importers buying our goods turn away from our country because they find the price of our goods too high, these "marginal businesses" will go out of business and the employees will lose their jobs.

I deeply appreciate how hard our workers have worked, overcoming difficulties and accepting sacrifices until our economy attained this success. However, I hope that they will understand that everything cannot be solved all at once and that businesses should not fall from losing competitiveness.

[O In-hwan] It appears that a special committee to investigate the truth of the Kwangju incident will be formed in the National Assembly and public opinion is being focused on the need to examine into the background of mobilization of the military, the order to fire, and the status of the chain of command at that time. A politically delicate atmosphere may be created when the incident is being examined. Will you tell us your opinion?

[No Tae-u] Revealing the truth as it is, is very important. Martial law was in force at the time and mobilization of the military appeared to be an inevitable step. The mobilized troops also acted according to the chain of command. As I stressed earlier, arguing about every case in settling the nation's misfortune would be endless if such argument is allowed to continue. When a man makes a mistake and another person points out such a mistake, both are not apt to accept all of the other's allegations in most cases.

We should handle this incident based on such a standpoint. If two sides continue to argue about the other's allegation, they would be split into two extremes and another conflict of sentiment would be created between them. In other words, they may make the matter more complex and worse rather than settle it. Thus, I consider it a wise method to settle the incident through reconciliation and mutual forgiveness by taking the Kwangju

incident as a historic lesson and allowing the bereaved families of the victims and wounded persons to have hope and courage, thus making a substantive approach to the problem. I believe everything will be smoothly settled if the politicians carry out their activities based on their patriotic conscience after the Assembly's special committee is formed rather than attempting to take strategic advantage of the issue.

However, I would like to add that unilaterally criticizing the Kwangju incident is not desirable. Politicians have taken up every non-political issue as a serious problem based on their own intentions. Thus, a number of people have unilaterally suffered damage to their honor with the truth being concealed for the last 8 years. I think they have put up with such damage in silence up to now. Perhaps more people would welcome examination into the truth. Politicians should thoughtfully act so that this issue can be resolved smoothly and harmoniously.

[O In-hwan] You stressed that there cannot be any sacred precincts in investigating the irregularities and corruption of the Fifth Republic and people raised their voices to call for investigation of other irregularities committed by those taking advantage of government power. In particular, the issue of investigating former president Chon Tu-hwan has become a point at issue. What is your comment?

[No Tae-u] As I stated in the previous press conference, it is my invariable conviction that there should be no sacred precincts in investigating irregularities and corruption. However, one should not make judicial facts a political issue. Judicial facts should be dealt with as judicial facts. One side claims that everything was corrupt while both ruling and opposition camps stress that political retaliation should not take place...

Laws also stipulate protection and honorable treatment of the former president. If there is evidence that proves irregularities from a judicial standpoint, naturally legal steps should be taken. However, dealing with the incident without any basis amid exaggeration of the facts and vicious groundless rumors by such means as trial by public opinion and trial by the people is not desirable to democracy and law-governed country. The judicial authorities have assumed the posture of fairly and clearly dealing with the issue of irregularities.

You may ask the public prosecutor-general. He will say that he will rule on all irregularities whatever they may be. However, he has no right to rule on such irregularities based on vicious groundless rumors. I said this to the leaders of the three opposition parties during the Chongwadae talks. [Chon Tu-hwan's] achievements and meritorious services that no one else could have managed in the past are being appraised internationally and such an appraisal is a precious asset to and evaluation of not only a certain individual, but also the entire nation. Infringing upon such an appraisal by ourselves is indeed foolish and shameful. It is like spitting in our own faces.

[O In-hwan] I understand that you have a thorough comprehension of the issue of youths, including students. The young men's democratization struggle has recently been intensified into a struggle with an anti-U.S. nature. Will you tell us your view of this?

[No Tae-u] I believe this is because the efforts of the older generations were lacking in the past. Young people are apt to have sentimental feelings. It appears that the North formulated the so-called theory of subjugation and is spreading it among the people. However, are we subjugated to the United States? It is true that the big powers including the United States are responsible for the division of Korea. Frankly speaking, we would have suffered numerous difficulties if there was no help from the United States. The nation was not divided by us. However, it is with the consent of the absolute majority of the people that our nation should not be reunified through communization. A free democratic system was established through the sacrifice of a number of people and has been maintained in half of the country. Over this course, the United States has never hurt nor plundered us, but has certainly helped us economically.

Today the United States is our diplomatic partner, and, unlike in the past, we are "invading" and "exploiting" the United States. We purchase raw materials cheaply from the United States and export products at a high price after processing them in our country. The older generations should explain this to the young people so that they can contribute to the spirit of the nation's self-respect. I hope that the anti-U.S. sentiment will turn to an affirmative direction.

[O In-hwan] Please tell us about your family and private life, in which the people are interested?

[No Tae-u] I believe I told everything to the people during my election campaign. Like peeling an onion, there is now nothing left. (laughs)

[O In-hwan] Foreign news reports that the first lady of the United States, Nancy, decides important political events after consulting with an astrologer. How about Madam Kim Ok-suk, wife of the president?

[No Tae-u] Should I say yes or no? (laughs) It cannot happen. I believe the case of Nancy was exaggeratedly reported. In my case, I attach importance to weather conditions in deciding important activities. For example, the time of the Seoul Olympics was decided when I was chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Seoul Olympics. I reviewed the statistics of our weather conditions for the last 50 years and tried to select a Saturday with the least possibility of rainfall and thus, 17 September was picked. In other words, I used a scientific approach.

[O In-hwan] Some people say that because you did not bring Madam Kim, wife of the president, to the front during presidential election campaign, you succeeded in

winning the support of many voters. However, people recently noted that she has now become the first lady and has an important role to play as the first lady and her activities would contribute toward the stability of the political climate. What is your feeling?

[No Tae-u] It is up to the individuals. Such views may be right. However, I believe that a man's wife, regardless of his social position, should look after home affairs and take care of her husband at home. In other words, her first task is to help her husband so that he can maintain his health and effectively carry out his assigned work. It is not only my own view, but also that of my wife. My wife takes good care of me, including my food and rest, so that I can stand before the people with good health and my judgment and thoughts go well.

[O In-hwan] When your son is old enough to get married, will you be ready to select a daughter-in-law from a common, ordinary family?

[No Tae-u] Of course. Just like my own marriage, I have never thought of selecting my daughter-in-law from a special family or forcing my son's marriage according to a certain interest. Marriage should be strictly left to those who get married because this is an event of selecting one's own partner in life. Then, their family background may serve as a secondary or third reference for their marriage.

[O In-hwan] Thank you for allowing us this lengthy interview.

[No Tae-u] I sincerely congratulate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the HANGUK ILBO. Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend my greetings to the readers and families of HANGUK ILBO and wish it an everlasting prosperity.

The 34 years mean a maturing period for a newspaper. HANGUK ILBO was founded by the late Mr Chang Ki-yong, who displayed outstanding ability in every field, and has grown to be an authoritative paper in a short period of time by establishing an excellent tradition. I appreciate this newspaper for playing a role as a public instrument.

Results of Nationwide Telephone Survey
SK1506084788 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
6 Jun 88 p 3

[Article by Mun Chang-kuk: "Telephone Survey of 1000 Citizens Across the Country"]

[Text] The poll revealed a yawning generational opinion gap on issues related to national security, such as unification and perceptions of the United States.

Chungang SVP, a company affiliated with the CHUNGANG ILBO, conducted a survey on 31 May and 1 June 1988. The pollsters surveyed a sample of 1000

persons from every region of the country. Results revealed a wide generational opinion gap. For example, 45.6 percent of those in their twenties thought we should "give positive consideration" to the views of college students who are promoting South-North university student talks. Among those over 50, however, 39.5 percent considered this to be "a dangerous idea."

Approval of the students' views on unification diminished with the age of the respondent: 30.3 percent of those in their thirties approved, but only 24.3 percent of those in their forties, and 13 percent of those in their fifties. Outright disapproval of the students' unification views also increased with age: only 6.7 percent of those in their twenties disapproved, as opposed to 19.3 percent of those in their thirties, and 30.2 percent in their forties.

By contrast, the proportion of respondents who felt the students were sincere in the views, but premature in their timing remained remarkably similar through all age groups: 46.3 percent of those in their twenties felt the students were premature, as did 42.1 percent in their thirties, 34.7 percent in their forties, and 31.5 percent of those past 50. The middle-of-the-roaders in each age group believed that the students' approach represented "a sincere desire for unification, but the time is not yet ripe."

The overall interpretation of the poll's results on unification changes significantly depending on whether moderates are lumped with those who approve of the students' actions or with those who oppose them. At the present moment, however, the moderates feel that "the time is not ripe," so it seems appropriate to include them on the side of those who do not support the students. However, when future unification policy is hammered out, policy-makers must consider that middle-of-the-roaders indirectly support the students' unification position.

A clear-cut generational opinion gap also appeared with regard to perceptions of the United States.

A very large number of those in their forties (41.1 percent) and fifties (43.3 percent) are pro-American and perceive the United States as a traditional ally. But many in their twenties (51.5 percent) and thirties (42.1 percent) take stances based on realism: "The United States has been friendly to Korea only when its interests coincided with those of Seoul."

Among those in their twenties, it is noteworthy that fewer were pro-American (18.1 percent) than were anti-American (25.6 percent): "The United States has always sacrificed Korea for its own interests."

This generational opinion gap on issues related to national security results from negative perceptions of the role played by the United States in the Kwangju incident and on two variables: whether an individual personally

experienced the Korean War, and whether he has been subject to the influence of dependency theory—a powerful doctrine on college campuses today.

On the question as to what group should take the lead in discussing unification issues, 37.6 percent said the government must fill this role, while 22.8 percent believed responsibility should fall on the political parties, and 12.2 percent thought civilian private organizations should take the lead.

This should probably should be interpreted to mean that the bulk of the Korean people desire the government and the political parties to cooperate on future unification policy.

An identical question was asked in a poll taken by this newspaper in August 1987. At that time, 42.7 percent of the respondents wanted the government to take the lead in unification issues and 17.5 percent wanted private organizations to do so. Contrasted with the 37.6 percent and 12.2 percent responses, respectively, in the present poll, support for government and private leadership has dropped, even as it has risen dramatically in favor of a leading role by the political parties.

This result probably reflects the increased influence of the opposition parties after they won more than half the Assembly seats in April's general election, as well as the fact that the opposition camp has a long history of active debate on unification issues.

The political situation may become as disquieting as a hurricane once ad hoc Assembly committees began to investigate the Kwangju Incident and Fifth Republic corruption because more than half of those interviewed (67.6 percent) believe that there should be no sanctuary for former President Chon, and that he personally should be an object of the investigations. Indeed, 40.5 percent believe Chon should be required to appear in person before the Assembly panels, and another 27.1 percent believe that he should be investigated via indirect means.

Only among those over 40 did significant numbers of people feel that the "investigation should extend to those around former President Chon, but not to Chon himself." A mere 7.4 percent of those in their twenties agreed, along with 11.4 percent in their thirties, and 22.8 percent in their forties.

Responses to a question about whether it was necessary for President No Tae-u to follow through on his pledge to seek the peoples' approval of his performance before the end of his term correlated to age. The percent of those who said it was "unnecessary for him to determine his approval level" increased as age increased. Only 10.7 percent of those in their twenties were willing to let him off the hook, while 16.6 percent in their thirties, 29.7 percent in their forties, and 29 percent in their fifties were willing to do so. The ratio of those who insisted that

a referendum was the appropriate method for President No to determine his approval level was highest among people in their twenties (38.5 percent). The ratio of those who believed this could be accomplished by a vote of confidence in the Assembly remained consistent among those in their twenties (22.2 percent) and thirties (22.4 percent).

Opinions about the future course of the political situation once the 13th National Assembly gets under way were evenly divided between essential pessimism and basic optimism. About 32 percent believed the situation would be "more stable than now," while 32.7 percent thought there would be "more anxiety than now."

Although 4.9 percent believed that the situation would deteriorate to the point of disorder, the total responses to this question suggested that while people had a certain amount of anxiety, there was little perception that the situation would lead to chaos.

Methodology of the poll: 1000 males and females past 20 from across the nation were selected at random from telephone books and interviewed by telephone. Of these, 27 percent were in their twenties, 29 percent in their thirties, 20.2 percent in their forties, and 23.8 percent were past 50. Regional distribution reflected that of the actual population.

Because the sample was limited to eligible voters who own telephones, however, the results tend to over represent the views of the middle class.

The error factor is plus or minus 3 percent; the reliability rate, 95 percent.

A summary of the polls questions and responses follows:

1. How do you see the political situation changing when the 13th Assembly gets under way, with more seats held by opposition parties than by the government party?

More stable than now	32.0 percent
Not much different than now	17.4 percent
More anxiety than now, but won't deteriorate into disorder	32.7 percent
It will probably deteriorate into chaos	4.9 percent
I really do not know	12.5 percent
No response	0.5 percent

2. Which of the ad hoc Assembly committees currently under discussion do you think should be established first? Please select only two from the following list. (Responses will total 200 percent)

The Kwangju Incident Investigative Committee	42.4 percent
Rigged Elections Investigative Committee	12.5 percent
Abolish or Revise Evil Laws Committee	16.1 percent
Fifth Republic Corruption Investigative Committee	32.8 percent
Olympic Support Committee	27.1 percent
Regional Sentiment Settlement Committee	32.2 percent
Unification Committee	11.3 percent
I really do not know	12.5 percent
No response	0.6 percent

3. Some Deputies assert that former President Chon Tu-hwan must be included as an object of Assembly investigations into the Kwangju Incident and corruption of the Fifth Republic. What do you think?

Investigation should extend to those around former President Chon, but not to Chon himself	14.5 percent
The former president should be investigated, but only by indirect means such as written responses to questions	27.1 percent
Even if he is a former president, he must personally appear before the Assembly for the investigation	40.5 percent
I really do not know	17.1 percent
No response	0.8 percent

4. Do you think that President No Tae-u must inquire about his level of popular approval after the Olympics, as he publicly pledged during the presidential campaign? If you think he must do so, which of the following do you think is the most desirable method for him to use?

It is unnecessary for him to determine his approval	20.6 percent
It should be determined through a referendum	28.6 percent
It should be determined through a vote of confidence in the National Assembly	19.9 percent
In lieu of a referendum, a simple yes or no vote on a key issue should be brought before the people	19.5 percent
I really do not know	11.2 percent
No response	0.2 percent

5. What is your view of the United States?

The United States is our traditional ally and will stay that way in the future	31.1 percent
The United States has been friendly to Korea only when its interests coincided with those of Seoul, and it will be that way in the future	38.6 percent
The United States has always sacrificed Korea for its own interests and will do so in the future	15.8 percent
I really do not know	14.2 percent
No response	0.3 percent

6. To the amazement of many, some university students have publicly proposed holding a working-level meeting with North Korean students to arrange a South-North student exchanges on such issues as territorial division. What do you think about this?

It is a dangerous idea, and we must hold back	22.9 percent
Although this originates from a sincere desire for unification, the time is not yet ripe	39.2 percent
We should accept this as one link in the discussion of unification, and give it positive consideration	29.1 percent
I really do not know	8.4 percent
No response	0.4 percent

7. Who do you think should take the lead in the debate about unification?

Private social organizations	12.2 percent
The press	6.8 percent
Political parties, ruling and opposition	22.8 percent
The government	37.6 percent
The academic world	2.0 percent
Other	3.8 percent
I really do not know	14.4 percent
No response	0.4 percent

'Simmering' Labor Disputes Damaging Economy
SK1506062788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0613 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Seoul, June 15 (YONHAP)—Korea's long simmering labor disputes are damaging its economy which has already suffered from the sharp appreciation of its currency against the U.S. dollar, government officials said Wednesday.

Officials said the labor disputes as well as the won's appreciation are expected to slow the pace of the increase in the economic growth rate in the second quarter of this year from the projected 12 percent to nine percent.

The current account surplus is projected to decline by 640 million U.S. dollars to 2.38 billion dollars in the second quarter from 3.02 billion dollars in the first quarter.

Officials attributed the decrease more to labor disputes than the won's appreciation. as of June 10, a total of 910 labor disputes have occurred since the start of this year, with 411 disputes breaking out in the manufacturing sector.

Only 54.8 percent of the manufacturing businesses with 100 employees or more settled disputes as of June 10. The period during which factory operations were suspended increased to nine days per company in the first 10 days of June, compared with 7.3 days in May and 3.5 days in April.

The economic planning board said the labor disputes are feared to result in production losses of about two trillion won (about 2.74 billion dollars) between April 1 and June 30, representing about 5.1 percent of the total output in the manufacturing sector in the same period of last year.

Labor disputes in the automobile manufacturing industry resulted in production losses totaling 913.8 billion won (1.25 billion dollars) since April.

The labor unrest caused major automakers to suffer production losses of 317.5 billion won (435 million dollars) compared with about 202.1 billion won (276.8 million dollars) in production losses for parts makers.

The export increase rate has also slackened since April when labor disputes began to spread across the nation. Exports grew 25.7 percent in April but only 16 percent in May from the same period of last year.

Exports increased 35.1 percent in the first quarter of this year from a year earlier.

In April, labor disputes led to a 3.3 percent drop in exports while the won's appreciation cut exports by 6.5 percent. In May, labor disputes led to a 5.5 percent drop in exports compared with a 3.9 percent drop caused by the won's appreciation.

The value of the Korean won against the U.S. dollar has appreciated 8.7 percent since the start of this year, compared with appreciation of 8.7 percent recorded for all of last year.

Kim Hyon-hui To Stand Trial After Olympics
SK1106005588 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] The government authorities have decided to bring Miss Kim Hyon-hui, 26, to trial for bombing the KAL passenger plane sometime after the Seoul Olympics, it was reported yesterday.

A vernacular daily said the government authorities would pardon her after the trial.

She would be indicted without physical detention in October.

Government sources, according to the article, said that officials of the foreign ministry, the prosecution office and the agency for national security planning had had serious discussions on how to deal with her legally.

A ranking official said that the government had decided to try Kim for the bombing incident after the Olympiad, citing the need not to provoke North Korea unnecessarily.

He explained that she could not avoid standing a trial owing to the emotion of the people in general and particularly that of the victims' bereaved families.

He added that the government was in a critical position, having to respect and honor international law on airline terrorists.

The Montreal convention stipulates that all terrorists are bound to stand trial under whatever conditions.

Korea, the official recalled, promised the Bahrain government authorities that she would stand trial once she was determined to be a criminal who bombed the KAL plane, according to the article.

Burma

Industry Delegation Returns From Bangladesh *BK1006140688 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jun 88*

[Text] A Burmese delegation headed by U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1, returned to Rangoon by air this afternoon after visiting the People's Republic of Bangladesh to promote bilateral relations and economic cooperation at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

The Burmese delegation headed by U Tint Swe, minister of industry-1, was welcomed at the airport by U Maung Kha, prime minister; U Ye Gaung, minister of foreign affairs; U Sein Tun, minister of energy; U Maung Cho, minister of industry-2; U Khin Maung Gyi, minister of trade; U Ohn Kyaw, minister of labor and social welfare; Major General Myint Lwin, minister of construction; U Thein Myint and U Khin Maung Maung, deputy ministers of industry-1; the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bangladesh Embassy; and responsible officials from the Ministry of Industry-1, the Ministry of Industry-2, and the Trade Ministry.

Senior departmental officials from the Ministry of Industry-1, the Ministry of Industry-2, and the Trade Ministry who were members of the delegation also returned with the minister of industry-1.

Newspaper Article Comments on BBC Broadcasts *BK1506031088 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese 30 May 88 p 5*

[Part 1 of article by Zin Lin: "Thus, I Have Heard"]

[Text] Time: Dusk, on a Saturday, May 1988

Place: Reading hall of a library in a ward, Hlaing Township.

There entered an elderly man about 70 years old who was greeted respectfully by a group of young men.

"How are you, Grandpa? We were wondering if you were coming at all this evening. We have been waiting for you."

We thus observed the conversation between the old man and 20 young men in this library of a ward which we visited early every Saturday evening to see relatives.

One particular point I observed was that "Maung Chun" a university student about 20 years old, led in asking questions during their discussions on domestic and international political, military, and political affairs and domestic insurgency. "Maung Chun" is not his real

name. He is a three times winner of the outstanding student award, is interested in literature, and is always keen to seek knowledge. He is also secretary of the ward party organization.

The old man is known as Pho Sanay [Grandpa Saturday], but is simply known as Grandpa. He is called Pho Sanay because he comes to the library every Saturday and imparts his knowledge to the young men to whom he has become close. Grandpa Saturday is a retired senior government official who is well versed in domestic and international affairs. I heard him guiding the young men on the correct path using his life experience as follows:

Maung Chun: "Grandpa, listening to recent BBC broadcasts about our country I find that not only do they contain considerable untruths, but they are unfair and biased. Their reports about our country, with which we are familiar, leads me to doubt the truth of their reports on other faraway countries and other subjects."

Pho Sanay: "They broadcast twice a day. Which broadcast are you referring to, Maung Chun?"

Maung Chun: "Grandpa, I refer to a recent broadcast in which it was said that only foreign mediation can end Burma's civil war."

Pho Sanay: "Oh...that one. It is not an original idea; the BBC broadcast was based on an article by a political scientist, Joseph Silverstein. The BBC always acts that way—using other sources to criticize their chosen subject. The point is that they have sided with the insurgents."

Maung Chun: "Their broadcasts refer to the 'civil war,' 'peace', and 'basic human rights,' which are very different from the situation as we understand it. They are very confusing. Grandpa, can you explain this to us."

Pho Sanay: "It is like this, Maung Chun. First, the term 'pyidwinsit' is translated as 'civil war' [preceding two words in English] in English. Historically speaking, the Americans from the North and South fought among themselves over territorial annexation. Today, we have the Lebanon civil war and the Afghanistan civil war. The term is used in reference to a conflict in which two sides of almost equal strength contest over ideological differences or in the case of a national liberation movement, a civil insurrection, which started with oppression by the colonial countries, developing into a civil war."

Maung Chun: "How about the insurgency in our country?"

Pho Sanay: "I shall explain. The current level of insurgency is not a rebellion, it is simply banditry and robbery, which the state is launching operations to eliminate. From their side, they are likely to spread

propaganda with claims of oppression, lack of freedom, and the need to work for liberation. I am not taking sides. It is clear when you analyze the truth objectively."

Maung Chun: "By the way, Grandpa, how many insurgency organizations do we have in our country?"

Pho Sanay: "There are about 11 organizations, including three major ones. The are: 1. the BCP [Burma Communist Party]; 2. the KNU [Karen National Union]; 3. the KIA [Kachin Independence Army]; 4. the Shan State United Front; 5. the Shan State Revolutionary United Front; 6. the Shan State Army; 7. the Shan State Nationalities Liberation Organization; 8. the New Mon State Party; 9. the Karenni Progressive Party; 10. the Palaung State Liberation Organization; and 11. the Naga insurgent organization. There are also remnants of the Kuomintang forces and Taiwan intelligence organization as well as Rakhine, Rohinja or Mujahid, Lahu, and Wa insurgents. However, these organizations constitute a spent force as they do not have a political or organizational base and they work for their respective racial, regional, and personal prejudices and their own survival. They are not supported by their respective racial group or the people at large."

Maung Chun: "You did not mention the Ma-Da-Ta, or NDF insurgents in English, which we have read about in the domestic and international press?"

Pho Sanay: "It would take a long time to explain about the NDF. I shall just deal with the matter briefly and discuss it later when we have time. NDF stands for National Democratic Front [preceding three words in English]. It is a leading organization that has temporarily united 10 allied insurgent organizations. The front includes: 1. the ALP [Arakan Liberation Party] or Rakhine insurgent organization; 2. the KIO [Kachin Independence Organization] or Kachin insurgent organization; 3. the KNU [Karen National Union] or Karen insurgent organization; 4. the KNPP [Karenni National Progressive Party] or Karenni insurgent organization; 5. the LNO [Lahu National Organization] or Lahu insurgent organization; 6. the NMSP [New Mon State Party] or Mon insurgent organization; 7. the PNO [Pa-o National Organization] or Pa-o insurgent organization; 8. the PSLA [Palaung State Liberation Party] or Palaung insurgent organization; 9. the SSPP [Shan State Progress Party] or Shan insurgent organization; and 10. the WNO [Wa National Organization] or Wa insurgent organization."

Maung Chun: "Why was it organized in this manner with various nationalities? Do they have the same policy and program? Would you tell us about their basis and objective, Grandpa?"

Pho Sanay: "Well, I will now tell you about the NDF and will explain later how the insurgent organizations came into being—when I have the opportunity. The NDF was first formed on 10 May 1976 by the insurgents who were

facing a worsening political and organizational situation, economic bankruptcy, and continuous military defeat. It was formed also for their own survival and for securing a temporary military alliance in fighting the national government as a common enemy.

The only common denominator among the 10 organizations is their narrow racial outlook. Ideologically, there are some leftists in the group, but the rightists are in the majority. While the leftists are striving to secure more leadership positions, the rightist extremists cling to positions in charge of weapons and money. They do not have any substantial political or organizational foundation and their guiding ideology does not exist. They do not have any pronounced political line or policy. They just exist by following instructions given by a leader or a leading organization."

Maung Chun: "Who is Bran Seng who toured South Korea, Japan, West Germany and Britain as a representative of the NDF and spoke about Burma before some political and social organizations? We have never heard of him. How did he go to those places? Who gave him financial assistance and arranged his trips? Did they believe what he said?"

Pho Sanay: "Well, it is like this. The former chairman of the NDF was Bo Mya who once worked as a waiter. He was discharged and Saw Maw Reh, a Central Committee member of the Karenni National Progressive Party, was elected as chairman in his place. He had to step down as he could not go against the strength of the majority. Bran Seng is the chairman of the KIA [Kachin Independence Army]. They have no place to go to after our government launched annual operations against the KIA and captured their headquarters. Bran Seng, whose central headquarters had been captured and had no place to return to, went to a neighboring country located southeast of Burma. He was actually not a representative chosen officially with an assigned task by a meeting of the NDF. To impress the world, he approached Saw Maw Reh, NDF chairman, about his trip for the KIA and asked whether he could mention the NDF in his statements abroad on the KIA. Saw Maw Reh, acting on his own, said that he could do so if it would serve the interest of the majority. So it was not the mandate [preceding word in English] of the NDF, but the mandate of Saw Maw Reh."

Maung Chun: "How did he proceed from there, Grandpa."

Pho Sanay: "It was prearranged by a capitalist representative who arranged for his passport, entry visas, transportation, contact with external organizations, meetings, and expenses. He was presented as a major insurgent leader from Burma. It was so arranged to give the impression that he was the leader of a huge organization."

Maung Chun: "The countries this insurgent visited have diplomatic relations with our country. Did not our embassies or their ambassadors stationed here give reports? How can they talk of great friendship and give such financial assistance and not give reports? Did they allow him to move about in their countries? We cannot understand, Grandpa."

Pho Sanay: "It is beyond me to comment on whether or not their governments give reports. It does not involve the government on the other side as it was the capitalist representative who gave the necessary assistance. The government may or may not be aware of this. His passport may have very well have been a fake one. He may have sold the country's best quality jade to pay for his expenses or agreed to get Kyat 50 for what is worth Kyat 100 in arranging his finances. It is like frying a carp in carp oil."

Maung Chun: "Whom did he meet in which countries and what did he discuss?"

Pho Sanay: "He was not received by leaders or official organizations of these countries as they have very good relations with our country. However, he met with non-governmental social organizations and representatives of capitalists. What he presented was a farce. His fabrications on 'meeting to negotiate for internal peace,' and 'oppression by the government' were picked up by international journals and the BBC which used various methods to broadcast these fabrications as you have heard. Did they not broadcast on the 'Everyman' television series a program entitled 'The Forgotten War' at 8:15 pm on 23 May 1988? Dr Robert Taylor, an observer and writer of books on Burma, who is a lecturer at the University of London, said that the broadcasts were inaccurate and that the historical facts presented were not complete. He said that the British had only implied a promise to the Karens. In his opinion, it was an attempt to publicize the Karen insurgency that is steadily declining—Bo Mya himself has admitted that income from border tolls on smugglers are very low. He also observed that the BBC documentary also showed deformation caused by insurgents."

Alleges Western Interference

*BK1506062388 Rangoon BOTATAUNG in Burmese
31 May 88 p 5*

[Part 2 of article by Zin Lin Article: "Thus, I have heard"]

[Excerpts] Maung Chun: "Perhaps, it has reached a stage where even their own citizens cannot stand such fabricated reports and broadcasts."

Po Sanay: "Well, it's like undoing something after the deed has been done. That is, after broadcasting something false on the one hand, they try to lessen the impact by inviting comments and asking questions from another angle. These are the tricks of broadcasting. There's some

more to it. When asked about the persecution by the Burmese Government, I heard Robert Taylor saying the broadcast was timed to coincide with the release of the report by Amnesty International the previous week, and that the allegations in that report were not fair. He also said he had witnessed the Karen rebels forcing 11 or 12-year-old children, both male and female, into joining their military ranks."

Maung Chun: "Robert Taylor appears to know quite a lot about the Karen insurgents. Did he say anything more, Grandpa?"

Po Sanay: "He said Andrew Drummond, the co-producer of the documentary and whose article appeared in a recent issue of THE OBSERVER, should have taken more time to study the issue before he wrote it and that he should not have exaggerated or made up stories about the Burmese Government."

Maung Chun: "Grandpa, why have the Karen insurgents changed their tone now? They have been fighting since they went underground in 1949, now they say they want peace and mediation from a third country, and that the Burmese are persecuting them."

Po Sanay: "They initially went underground because of the division created by imperialism at the time of independence. They were destined to face problems when they were provided arms and made strong to overestimate themselves. Later, they adopted numerous as well as erroneous lines and policies. They had no political or organizational basis and no support from the Karen masses, and naturally had to assume the life of bandits operating supposedly as insurgents in the remote ravines and forested areas along the border. While their conditions have deteriorated on all sides, they are also being defeated militarily time and again. They therefore clamor for a political settlement and negotiated peace. But, since our chief of staff has declared that they will be eliminated through military means, they are trying to save themselves through foreign media sources and social, religious, and welfare organizations, as well as diplomatic channels."

Maung Chun: "Well, if they want peace wouldn't it be simple to lay down their weapons, Grandpa? Why do they want talks. Nobody asked them to go underground and start a rebellion. They clamor for an independent Karen State and the welfare of the Karen people, but they massacre the Karen masses. They use foreign mercenaries to stage attacks that result in the death of Karen nationals as well as cause problems for them, they burn and destroy schools, they coerce young Karens into dying young, they collect protection money and engage in blackmarketeering. It is the people who suffer from these acts, Grandpa." [passage omitted]

Maung Chun: "Grandpa, can you please explain the foreign policy of our country."

Po Sanay: "Upon gaining independence, our country adopted a foreign policy of positive neutrality with a view to upholding world peace as well as friendly relations and cooperation among world nations. In 1954, together with its neighboring countries, our country established the five principles of peaceful coexistence and abided by them. In 1958, we adhered to the principles of the UN Charter and to the 10 Principles of Bandung that included the Pancasila. [passage omitted] The third principle of the Pancasila—a principle that calls on nations to avoid interfering in the internal affairs of others—should be strictly observed as an international ethos by all nations. Violating this principle is the same as violating another nation's sovereignty and also the diplomatic norms. For this reason, you may have heard of a recent incident in which an island state expelled a diplomat from a big nation for alleged interference in the country and the big nation countered the expulsion by ordering a diplomat of the smaller nation to leave. These incidents may be surprising but not uncommon in the world today."

Maung Chun: "If that is the case Grandpa, false reporting to the world by publications and through broadcasts is also tantamount to interference in another country's affairs."

Po Sanay: "Well, that is a way a young man thinks. The matter actually concerns social systems. We practice socialism and they, capitalism. Ideologically speaking, the two are directly opposite and are antagonistic in nature. Capitalism works for the benefit and ownership of an individual, an entity, and a class while socialism works for the benefit of the majority and for collective and cooperative ownership. Britain, when granting independence to its colonies, kept them within the Commonwealth to ensure political and economic links continued with these nations, but our country freed itself from the colonial yoke and you may have read about it. Capitalism will never stand idly by and watch the success and advancement of socialism. The innumerable obstructions and obstacles it puts up will be too much to discuss here. One aspect is the interpretation of democratic freedom under capitalism and the inability to control even their very own BBC. There are also too many restraints imposed by financial favors, votes, and associative circles. Hence, even though it is possible for talks to take place through diplomatic channels between two nations, I doubt a capitalist government can fully control private organizations and corporations."

Maung Chun: "By the way, Grandpa, do readers believe in the reports prepared by the organizations which interfere in the affairs of other countries by pointing to alleged violation of human rights?"

Po Sanay: "Well, regarding our country, an organization which writes in favor of the insurgents is the Amnesty International, and it is supposed to be reporting to the world. But we rarely hear reports from such organizations regarding the violation of human rights by, for

instance, the South African Government that is oppressing the blacks with its apartheid policy—a policy opposed by the whole world—or about hundreds of Palestinians being shot and killed because they throw stones and demonstrate in a Middle East region, or about discriminatory practices at movie theaters, on buses, and at schools where students are segregated."

Maung Chun: "It's getting dark, and here's my last question. It was reported that the Karen insurgents after attacking Kyaiktiyo Pagoda told journalists that the government made up the attack story."

Po Sanay: "It's just a case of blindly refusing to admit the truth. The Karen insurgents undoubtedly were behind it. According to a captured Karen rebel, it was understood that the 7th Brigade and the Tha-Wa-Kha [expansion unknown] unit mostly made up of non-Buddhist personnel were deployed to loot while the 1st Brigade with Buddhists constituting a majority was kept as a reserve unit in the attack. Buddhists constitute a majority among the Karen insurgents, but not much of them seem to be getting leadership posts. Let's take a rest now."

"May my grandchildren see the truth! May the people all over the world foster goodwill and loving-kindness!"

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Mahathir on Yen Loans Discussion With Suharto
*BK1406142188 Kuala Lumpur RTM Television
Network 1 in Malay 1200 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] The executive jet carrying Prime Minister Mahathir and his entourage from Yogyakarta landed at the Sungei Besi Royal Air Force Base about 1900 [1100 GMT] this evening. Speaking at a news conference, the prime minister spoke further on the issue of yen loans.

[Begin Mahathir recording] We have no specific way to solve the issue of yen loans apart from requesting [words indistinct]. In Yogyakarta, we talked about the need to explain this issue to the world and the Group of Seven, which holds their meeting without the participation of developing countries. The group also makes decisions based on their own interests, which causes problems for developing countries like Malaysia and Indonesia. Malaysia and Indonesia reached no agreement on a joint action toward the issue, but President Suharto accepted our point. [end recording]

Commentary on Mahathir's Visit to Indonesia
*BK1506100788 Kuala Lumpur International Service
in English 0800 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Except for a slight hiccup in the early sixties, relations between Indonesia and Malaysia have been good. This state of affairs has come about not just because the peoples of these two countries come from a

common stock or have similar cultural backgrounds and historical experiences. Rather it has come about because both countries have ways of nourishing and nursing this relationship. Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed's 2-day visit to Indonesia thus was, as described by Dr Mahathir, of making good relationships better. [sentence as heard] Visits of this sort are one of the key features, the minister said, and viability of the bigger grouping of ASEAN. When both sides are willing to be open and honest with each other, ready not only to talk but also to listen, problems diminish in size.

A large number of bilateral issues were discussed during the two days and each government are more clearly aware of each other's needs and future directions.

An important issue discussed was the effect of the rising yen on the economies of the two countries. Both Malaysia and Indonesia, like a number of developing countries who have taken Japanese yen loans, have become the unwilling victims of the economic tug-of-war between Japan and the United States. To quote Dr Mahathir: There is no justice when developing countries such as ours have to resolve the problems of rich nations.

At present, debtors who have borrowed yen loans are forced to spend increasing amounts of hard earned dollars to meet the interest and kept for payments. [sentence as received] To many countries, this has meant that money that could have been spent on development has to be used to pay off the loans. This could well mean no development at all for some, while others have to do with less development. In the long run, this situation benefits no one—neither Japan, the United States and the rest of the industrialized world, nor the developing countries.

One must remember that the economic tug-of-war between Japan and the United States is only one of a number of such conflicts taking place. There is also, in a slightly more muted key, a similar tug-of-war between Japan and the European economic countries both as a group and as individuals.

It is often argued by a developed country economy that with the settling of the problems between the richer nations, it could benefit the smaller ones. Such arguments are a cynical cover for selfishness. While we accept that no nation can be expected to be completely altruistic, we must also accept that what happens in one country will, in the long run, affect all.

Pollution in one country will slowly cause deterioration in neighboring countries. The recent and continuing debt crisis has shown how shaky the present world monetary and economic system is. If countries like Indonesia and Malaysia, who have shown greater responsibility in the borrowing and the repayment of debts, now protest at the problems being created by the rising yen, it pays Japan to listen to them and face together with them to find solutions beneficial to both sides of the economic table.

Singapore

Home Ministry Clears Seow of Criminal Charges *BK1506011488 Hong Kong AFP in English 1936 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Singapore, June 14 (AFP)—Detained former Singaporean Solicitor-General Francis Seow has been cleared of a possible criminal offence in connection with his law firm's finances, the Ministry of Home Affairs said Tuesday.

A two-paragraph statement from the Ministry said the Criminal Investigation Department (CID) had looked into a payment of 22,500 U.S. dollars to Mr. Seow and had found no criminal offence had been committed by him.

On June 4, the ministry said it had referred the matter to the CID after a statement by Tang Tuck Wah that he had paid the sum so that Mr. Seow could engage a Queen's Counsel (QC) to defend him in a criminal breach of trust case.

Mr. Tang, who has appealed his conviction in that case, had said Mr. Seow gave him three post-dated cheques to repay the fees after failing to engage a QC, but the first cheque bounced.

Mr. Seow said the money represented a loan from Mr. Tang and not legal fees.

The government statement said the CID had found discrepancies in Mr. Tang's statements and, when confronted, he acknowledged the money was a loan.

Mr. Seow, 59, an outspoken government critic, is serving a one-year detention order without trial under the Internal Security Act in connection with alleged foreign meddling in Singapore's affairs.

The government alleged that he had been encouraged by a U.S. diplomat here to get a group of lawyers to oppose the government in the next general election. The U.S. Government denied the charge.

Singapore asked that the diplomat be withdrawn and the U.S. Government complied, but asked Singapore to recall one of its diplomats from Washington, which it did.

The government has said Mr. Seow will be released in time to contest the next general election, expected this year.

Tuesday's ministry statement said in full: "CID discovered serious discrepancies in Tang Tuck Wah's original statement to the CID and his initial statements to the police.

"When confronted with the evidence, Tang admitted that his initial statements were untrue and that he had in fact given the money as a loan to Seow. Tang's new account does not disclose any criminal offence on the part of Francis Seow."

Review Committee Redraws Electoral Wards
BK1506010488 Hong Kong AFP in English 2301 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Singapore, June 14 (AFP)—Singapore's electoral boundaries are to be re-drawn obliterating some of the oldest wards and creating new ones to provide a total 81 parliamentary seats, it was announced Tuesday.

A report by the Electoral Boundaries Review Committee also designated 39 wards which will be represented by 13 three-member teams of MP's under a new pattern of voting approved by Parliament last month.

Singapore's unicameral Parliament now has 79 seats with MP's elected from single-member constituencies. Under the proposed system, 39 wards are made into 13 super-sized constituencies represented by three-member teams.

In 42 of the proposed 55 constituencies, the old system of electing one representative each to Parliament will continue, according to the report which has been accepted for implementation for the next general election.

Among the seven existing wards to be eliminated by merger with adjoining areas is Anson, which voted Benjamin Jeyaretnam in 1981 as independent Singapore's first opposition mp and again in the 1984 general election.

Another is Rochor, represented by Toh Chin Chye, a founding stalwart of Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's People's Action Party, who at the time of the 1984 election was thought likely to contest as an independent.

Change in electoral wards has been a regular process heralding elections here and an exercise which oppositionists have criticised as one of the ways to re-group voters to the likely advantage of the ruling party.

The next general election is due at the end of 1989, but is widely expected later this year—even as early as September, when Mr. Lee turns 65 and will retire if he keeps to his plan announced several years ago.

Cambodia

Hun Sen Receives Nguyen Co Thach Message
BK1406093588 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, recently received a message of thanks from Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the SRV. The message noted:

I sincerely thank you for the best wishes you extended to me on my 65th birthday.

May the relations of special friendship and close solidarity and cooperation between the two foreign ministries of Vietnam and Cambodia further strengthen and develop.

Report Cited on Sihanouk Visit to Philippines
BK1206081488 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Jun 88

[Text] A paper in Manila reported on Friday that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, head of the Cambodian Coalition Government and president of the National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia, will visit the Philippines in July during which he will hold talks with President Corazon Aquino and a number of high-ranking Philippine officials.

This paper quotes sources at the Philippine Foreign Ministry who said Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's visit in the Philippines is to seek diplomatic support for the Cambodian Coalition Government. The spokesman of the Philippine Foreign Ministry cannot confirm this report.

Khieu Samphan Greets Philippines Counterpart
BK1206022588 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Jun 88

["Congratulatory message from His Excellency Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to His Excellency Raul Manglapus, foreign minister of the Republic of the Philippines on Philippine Independence Day; dated 9 June]

[Text] Excellency:

On the solemn occasion of the Republic of the Philippines' Independence Day, I would like, on behalf of the Cambodian people and the CGDK and in my own name, to express to your excellency and the Philippine people and government our warmest congratulations and best wishes. May the Philippine people score new great successes under the leadership of President Mrs Corazon Aquino.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express once again our deepest gratitude to your excellency and the Philippine people and government for the valuable support to the Cambodian people's struggle to wrest back the national independence under the leadership of the CGDK with Samdech Norodom Sihanouk as DK president.

May the traditional friendly relationship and solidarity between our two countries further develop in the future.

Excellency, please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 9 June 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Spokesman Appeals for Aid Suspension to SRV
BK1106070988 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 10 Jun 88

["CGDK Foreign Ministry appeal to all UN food aid and other international organizations not to provide any assistance to the vietnamese aggressors' administration in Phnom Penh"]

[Text] 1. This year as in the past, both the Vietnamese and their puppets in Phnom Penh have requested food aid from the world and various international organizations, including the UN's FAO.

At the same time, there have been reports of the extreme misery appearing in Cambodia's rural areas, the country's need for emergency foodstuffs, and shortages of fertilizers, seed, hoes, cattle for farming, means of transport, and so on. Furthermore, the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh shamelessly continues to conduct noisy propaganda about the revival of Cambodia and the speedy and marvelous progress in Cambodia under Vietnam's aggression and occupation, and so on. What is the reality? World opinion can discuss and judge this.

For the past 9 years, the propaganda carried out by the Vietnamese about Cambodia's rebirth has continued, but the Cambodian people are still starving. On one occasion, the Vietnamese aggressors said it was drought that was causing the famine; on another, they said it was caused by flood; and on still other occasions, they complained of short supply of fertilizer, seed, hoes, and cattle. However, the truth is that famine is caused by Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia; it is caused by the Vietnamese plunder of the Cambodian people's rice, cattle, pigs, and poultry. It is because the Vietnamese aggressors have implemented a policy of extermination against the Cambodian people by jailing them, preventing them from working on their farms, endlessly drafting them to serve their war of aggression according to the K-5 plan, and by surrounding villages to force the Cambodian people's children into the army to serve their war of aggression.

2. Why, for the past over 9 years, have world humanitarian aid and aid from other international organizations failed to relieve the Cambodian people's misery? It is because the aid given has not reached the Cambodian people; the Vietnamese aggressors have used it to maintain their aggressor troops to carry on their war of aggression in Cambodia.

3. On the battlefields in Cambodia, the DK national forces, in cooperation with the Cambodian people and all Cambodian patriotic forces of the CGDK, have repeatedly attacked and dismantled Vietnam's village administrative networks

throughout the country. The Vietnamese enemy has not been able to plunder at will the Cambodian people's paddy and rice. Vietnamese soldiers have only very thin rice-soup for their meals and in Vietnam, seven million Vietnamese people are starving.

Even in this serious situation, the Hanoi authorities still persist in carrying on their war of aggression against Cambodia and refuse to settle the Cambodian issue politically by participating in negotiations with the CGDK headed by DK President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

In this situation, all kinds of international aid to Cambodia, which is currently under the Vietnamese occupation, or aid the world has provided to the Hanoi authorities cannot resolve the misery of either the Cambodian people or the Vietnamese people. This assistance will certainly be plundered by the Hanoi authorities to feed their aggressor army in Cambodia as they have successively done so in the past 9 years.

4. It is in this situation that the CGDK Foreign Ministry appeals to the world and to all international organizations not to give any aid to either the Vietnamese aggressor administration in Phnom Penh or the Hanoi authorities.

The only way to speedily solve the Cambodian and Vietnamese people's misery is to continue to pressure the Hanoi authorities into participating in negotiations with CGDK headed by Democratic Kampuchea President Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to settle the issue of Vietnam's war of aggression in Cambodia with all Vietnamese aggressor troops withdrawn from Cambodia to allow the Cambodian people to decide their destiny themselves.

[Dated] Democratic Kampuchea, 9 June 1988.

Indonesia

No Definite Plan for Suharto To Visit USSR
BK1506123388 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Vice President Sudharmono confirms that no definite plan has been set for President Suharto to visit the Soviet Union. Speaking to newsmen in Jakarta this morning, the vice president said that a while ago the Soviet leadership was said to be waiting for President Suharto's visit.

Touching on Indonesia's desire to host the nonaligned summit, Sudharmono said that Indonesia had applied to host the summit under the consideration that Indonesia, as a pioneer of the Nonaligned Movement, could play a more effective role in giving substance to the objectives of the organization. Indonesia believes it will need the consensus of all the nonaligned members to host the nonaligned summit.

'Strong' SRV Delegation To Attend Meeting
*BK1506083588 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0743 GMT
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Jakarta, June 15 (ANTARA-OANA)—Foreign Minister Ali Alatas stated here Wednesday that Vietnam is sending a strong delegation to the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM) scheduled for the end July here.

Speaking to newsmen after attending a parliamentary hearing, the minister said that members of the Vietnamese delegation would of course be in line with the target of the JIM.

However, he went on, he has so far not received any confirmation from the Vietnamese Government on whether the delegation would be led by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

"We are still waiting for the list of names of the Vietnamese delegation to the meeting, and I am convinced that they consider the Jakarta meeting as an important event," Minister Alatas asserted.

The Jakarta informal meeting is a follow up to the planned "cocktail party" initiated by the then Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who visited Ho Chi Minh City in July last year.

During the meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, both the Indonesian and Vietnamese leaders formulated "The Ho Chi Minh Understanding", which stipulates a two-stage meeting on the Kampuchean issue. The first meeting will be among the warring parties in the Kampuchean issue, and the second meeting will also be attended by Vietnam which is now deploying about 120,000 troops in Kampuchea, and other interested parties in the issue.

There is information available so far on those "interested parties" in the Kampuchean issue, but political observers here believed that those "interested parties" are the People's Republic of China, the Soviet Union, the United States and France.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has told Minister Alatas during his recent meeting in New York that he would attend the Jakarta meeting.

Prince Sihanouk has also expressed his intention to attend the meeting, Alatas added.

Two other countries, China and the Soviet Union, have previously welcomed the upcoming JIM, Minister Alatas said.

Concerning the parliamentary hearing, Minister Alatas said that during the hearing, chaired by House Deputy Speaker Saiful Sulun, he delivered a government statement on the bill on the ratification of the protocol amending the Treaty of Amity And Cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN foreign ministers during the last December ASEAN summit in Manila signed the protocol which would enable countries outside the Southeast Asian region to participate in the treaty.

Malaysian Minister on U.S., USSR Support
*BK1506071288 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0309 GMT
14 Jun 88*

[Text] Yogyakarta, June 15 (ANTARA-OANA)—Malaysian Minister of External Affairs Abu Hassan Omar stated here Tuesday that he welcomes the support of the U.S. Government for talks in Jakarta on the effort to seek solution to the Kampuchean conflict.

He made the statement in response to reports from Washington which say that the U.S. Government supports the Jakarta informal meeting (JIM).

If the two superpowers (the United States and the Soviet Union) are in support of the Jakarta talks, "We welcome that," Abu Hassan Omar said further after a meeting here between Malaysian Premier Mahathir Mohamad and Indonesian President Suharto.

Indonesia has initiated the informal meeting and the proposal has been forwarded by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) which groups Brunei, Singapore, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

The Jakarta Informal Meeting is scheduled to be held next month. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said here Monday that formal invitations for the meeting would soon be sent to the parties concerned.

Malaysia's Mahathir Briefs Press on Talks
*BK1506075988 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0309 GMT
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Yogyakarta, June 15 (ANTARA-OANA)—Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed told newsmen here Tuesday that like Indonesia, Malaysia also bears a rising debt burden created by yen appreciation.

Therefore, Malaysia has to repay the debts to Japan in U.S. dollars, he said, adding that it is unfair if Malaysia and Indonesia, as developing countries, must pay the debts to Japan in yen.

The repayment the debts in yen will hamper development efforts in the two countries because the available funds will be used up for debt servicing, he said.

It is for this reason that Indonesia and Malaysia have agreed to put forward the debt problem to the Asian forum to seek solution without burdening the borrower countries, Mahathir revealed.

Concerning trade relations between Indonesia and Malaysia, Mahathir admitted that export and import activities between the two countries have slowed down. The bilateral trade has not shown satisfactory results, he said.

Therefore, the two countries have also agreed to promote the bilateral trade and increase the kinds of commodities involved, according to the premier.

He pointed out that the situation of the International tin market is currently favourable to tin producing countries like Malaysia and Indonesia.

Malaysia and Indonesia will make joint efforts to increase supplies of not only tin and palm oil, but also other commodities to the international market, he added.

Concerning the decision to choose Yogyakarta as the place of the talks, he said Indonesia is one of cultural centers in Indonesia. [sentence as received]

Touching on Sempadan Island which has been reportedly claimed by both Indonesia and Malaysia, Mahathir said the best way to solve the problem is holding negotiations between officials of the two countries.

Before addressing the press conference, the premier held dialogue at the same place with Malaysian students studying in Yogyakarta.

Premier Mahathir and entourage left Yogyakarta for Kuala Lumpur Tuesday afternoon, after making a two-day visit to Indonesia. The Malaysian premier and Mrs Mahathir were seen off at the Adisucipto Airport by the Indonesian President and Mrs Tien Suharto, Yogyakarta Governor Sri Sultan Hamengkubuwono, several cabinet ministers and other Indonesian key officials.

Laos

Deputy Minister Addresses UN Session
BK1506102388 Vientiane KPL in English 0911 GMT
15 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 15 (KPL)—Souban Salitthilat, deputy-minister for foreign affairs, head of the delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic addressed, in June 8, the special U.N. session on disarmament recently held in New York .

He emphasized that the peaceful solution to the Lao-Thai border dispute was in conformity with the international principles by avoiding the use of force in the international relations. By adhering to these principles and with the strength of the justice, the Lao Government was able to persuade the Thai side to accept a cease-fire and to enter the negotiation with a view to solving the conflict by political means.

The deputy-minister for foreign affairs further added that the heads of the general staffs of the two countries pledged that the armies of the two countries would not use force in solving dispute. Although the previous rounds of negotiations could not reach an agreement on some matters, we did hope that the international organization would help seeking for solution to the dispute between the two sides, the sooner the better, said Mr. Souban Salitthilat.

Referring to the Kampuchean issues Souban Salitthilat said that so far there had been a positive step in solving the Kampuchean issue. The Kampuchean Government declared last year the policy of reconciliation. The two rounds of talks were held between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk. The government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and that of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam have declared the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese volunteers from Kampuchea in a next couple of months. And the total withdrawal would be completed by 1990 on the conditions that the Kampuchean problem met the political solution.

These factors would contribute to the easing of tension and would facilitate the disarmament, concluded Souban Salitthilat.

Soviet Special Envoy Holds News Conference
BK1406112388 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT
14 Jun 88

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—A press conference on the result of the fourth Soviet-American summit meeting held in Moscow from May 29-June 2, 1988 was organized here yesterday afternoon by Boris Nikolayvich Chaplin, alternate member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee (CPSU CC), special envoy of Mikhail Gorbachov (general secretary of the CPSU CC).

B.N. Chaplin on this occasion pointed out that following the latest summit, the Soviet Union highly valued and gave priority to the political issues in international relations. They are the realistic steps in implementing policies in accordance with the USSR's new concepts, reflecting the USSR's foreign policies in turning confrontation into cooperation.

Gorbachev's special envoy briefed the meeting that the attention of the fourth summit was drawn to four main issues: security and disarmament, regional issues, humanitarian issues, and issues on bilateral relations.

The summit was crowned with a historical event when the USSR and the USA exchanged documents for the ratification of the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Short-Range and Intermediate-Range Missiles.

On regional issues, the Soviet Union at the summit reiterated its stand in support to the Vietnam's initiative to withdraw half of its volunteers from Kampuchea by this year. The USSR appreciated the meeting between Chairman Hun Sen and Prince Norodom Sihanouk as well as the presumable talk among Kampuchean opposition sides.

"Though there were disagreements in the summit, the two sides came to an understanding that the disagreement will not create any obstacles to a new stage of good relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. The two sides held a unanimous view that unresolved problems could be settled by peaceful means," concluded B.N. Chaplin.

Ends Visit, Departs 14 June

*BK1506042688 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Today [14 June, Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee, Soviet deputy foreign minister, and special representative of Comrade CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, and his party departed for home after informing Lao party and state leaders of the outcome of the fourth round of Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow.

Yesterday, Comrade Chaplin held a news conference on the outcome of the summit at the Soviet Cultural Center before a large number of Lao and foreign reporters. The mission of the special representative of Comrade General Secretary Gorbachev scored a brilliant success, thereby contributing to strengthening the fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the two countries and to consolidating the solidarity among the socialist community in the interests of peace and international security.

Seeing off Comrade Chaplin at the Wattai Airport were Comrade Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee, first deputy chief of the party Central Committee Foreign Relations Board, and first deputy foreign affairs minister; and a number of cadres concerned from the Foreign Affairs Ministry. Soviet Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Yuriy Mikheyev and a number of staff members of the Soviet Embassy also bade farewell to Comrade Boris Nikolayevich Chaplin.

Phoumi Vongvichit Leads Delegation to GDR

*BK1406143988 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao
1200 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] At the invitation of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, extended to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, a high-level delegation of the LPRP Central Committee and the LPDR Government led by Comrade

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and acting president of our country, this morning [14 June] left Vientiane for the GDR to attend the international conference on the establishment of nuclear-free zones to be held in Berlin from 20-22 June.

Present at the airport to see Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and his delegation off were Comrade Sali Vongkhamhao, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee; a number of cadres concerned; Comrade Nguyen Xuan, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos; and Comrade [name indistinct], GDR charge d'affaires ad interim to Laos.

Phoumi Vongvichit Meets Saharan Ambassador

*BK1406110188 Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT
14 Jun 88*

[Text] Vientiane, June 14 (KPL)—Phoumi Vongvichit, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, acting-president of the Lao PDR received here on June 13 Mr. Ali Habib Kentaoui, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to Laos with the residence in New Delhi India on the occasion of the presentation of his credentials.

The talk proceeded in a cordial atmosphere during which the acting-president congratulated Mr. Ali Habib Kentaoui over his appointment as ambassador to Laos.

Issues on the further consolidation of relations between the two countries in the interest and happiness of the peoples of the two nations were discussed.

Philippines

Marcos Supporters Join Funeral Cortège to Ilocos

*HK1506063388 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0400 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] Thousands of supporters of former President Marcos joined a funeral march and motorcade taking to Batac, Ilocos Norte, the corpse of Dona Josefa Edralin Marcos. The march began at 2300 this morning after a mass at the former Marcos residence on P. Guevarra Street, San Juan, Metro Manila. The funeral march passed through EDSA [Epifanio delos Santos Avenue], causing various traffic snarls. Even though the Marcos family has not said when the burial will take place, this is expected to occur soon. Dona Josefa died last May 4.

Claim Marcos To Return This Week

*HK1506091388 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 15 Jun 88*

[Text] Thousands of Marcos supporters formed a funeral motorcade to accompany Dona Josefa Marcos on her last journey back to her hometown in Batac, Ilocos

Norte. This was the largest turnout of Marcos loyalists since Dona Josefa Marcos died on 4 May at the age of 95. The former president's supporters have been holding daily rallies since May to press their demand for the return of Marcos and his participation in his mother's funeral. However, the demand was repeatedly turned down by the Aquino government.

The funeral motorcade to Ilocos Norte started from the Marcos residence in P. Guevara Street, San Juan, Metro Manila and is expected to last a few days due to scheduled stopovers in six provinces in Central Luzon where more Marcos supporters are allegedly waiting to join the march. The children of Dona Josefa—Dr Pacifico Marcos and Fortuna Marcos Barba—are said to be still hoping to have their eldest brother, former President Marcos, join the funeral march.

Meanwhile, loyalists are optimistic that Marcos will be able to return for his mother's funeral in Batac, Ilocos Norte. According to former Speaker Nicanor Yniguez, Marcos will be returning to the country anytime this week, although no definite date was mentioned.

Yniguez claimed that he spoke with Marcos via an overseas call yesterday. Marcos allegedly thanked all loyalists for demonstrating their love for his late mother.

Meanwhile, Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Florendo asserted that it was impossible for the former president to return to the country at the time proclaimed by his supporters. According to Florendo, Marcos would not be able to return soon even if he wanted to because of a U.S. policy that requires consent from the Aquino government before the United States can act on Marcos' request. Florendo added that it would be difficult for Marcos to return at this time because he still needed medication for his various diseases.

U.S. Rights to Unhampered Military Operations
HK1506080388 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 15 Jun 88 pp 1, 8

[By C. Florentino]

[Text] Filipino and American negotiators yesterday resumed discussions on U.S. rights to unhampered military operations, particularly control of air space within and in the vicinity of United States military bases here.

Informed sources said Filipino base authorities were summoned to yesterday morning's meeting to elaborate on the use by U.S. forces of the country's air space.

The Philippine panel was amenable to granting the U.S. forces operating powers, sources said, but within certain limits.

The issue of unhampered military operations has been closely identified with U.S. transgressions on Philippine sovereignty. The current provision in the RP [Republic

of the Philippines]-U.S. Military Bases Agreement grants American forces the "rights, power and authority within the bases which are necessary for the establishment, use, operation and defense thereof or appropriate for the control thereof and all the rights, power and authority within the limits of territorial waters and air space adjacent to, or in the vicinity of, the bases which are necessary to provide access to them, or appropriate for their control.

Sources said the Philippine panel seeks to limit American rights to the use of the air space in the vicinity of, or within the bases.

During previous discussions, U.S. negotiators complained that any limitation on the current rights granted to them by the Philippine government would "cripple" their military maneuvers.

Filipino negotiators had also demanded that "prior consent" of the Philippine government be sought by U.S. forces before conducting combat operations and stationing long-range missiles in the bases here.

The current provision provides only for "prior consultation."

Earlier discussions on the U.S. forces' right to unhampered military operations led to an early clash in views between the two negotiating panels. Both sides had decided to temporarily shelve the item before it was taken up again yesterday.

A joint press statement said the negotiations will be recessed tomorrow because of Foreign Secretary Raul Manglapus' trip to Italy. He leaves this afternoon after completing discussions this morning with members of the U.S. panel.

AFP Chief on Military's New Directions
HK1406131988 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 12 Jun 88 p 18

[Interview with Armed Forces of the Philippines Chief of Staff General Renato de Villa by Malou Mangahas—date and place not given; passages in boldface as published]

[Text] [Malou Mangahas] Tell me about the Cagfu?

[De Villa] It's like this. The Cagfu, Citizen Armed Force Geographical Units, will be the reserve force of the Armed Forces. [Malou Mangahas] Will this be equivalent to a draft of the reservists, meaning those who graduate in ROTC... [De Villa] Everybody who has undergone military training, the 20-year-olds, the ROTC graduates or the CMT [citizens military training], the veterans who are still of age for military service as well as plain civilians who are willing to be given military training, they will all become part of our national reserve. [Malou Mangahas] Men and women?

[De Villa] Men and women. They will all now be part of the reserve force in case of war or national emergency. Now those of them who will come out and volunteer their services even without salary but only with allowances and benefits in case of injury or death will be called the active auxiliaries. And these are the ones that we will call upon to do security and protective work for our communities. We will use them also for disaster and relief operations and we will use them for screening our communities from the depredations of the CPP [Communist Party of the Philippines]-NPA. [Malou Mangahas] Will they be on active duty for a long period of time?

[De Villa] For as long as there is a need for them and for as long as they remain as volunteers. If they don't want anymore and they want to quit, they can quit. They just turn in their firearms and we look for other volunteers. [Malou Mangahas] Will they be subject to military discipline?

[De Villa] They are subject to military law, not military discipline alone. As I told you for all intents and purposes, they will be soldiers. They will be under the command structure of the Armed Forces but only they are in that category, auxiliary. And for the limited compensation that they are going to receive we are going to give them very limited military duties which as I explained to you are essentially guarding the communities. They will have no police powers. [Malou Mangahas] The last time this was done was in the last war?

[De Villa] Yes. Well, in the last war we called for the reservists and that was a conventional war wherein we were fighting the Japanese and the mass of our youth were called to the colors to serve in the military and they were trained side by side with the regular troops which were very few. The whole concept of our defense structure is self reliance and the concept that we should have a very large reserve force that can be called upon in case of emergency. This is a higher category than the CHDF but not exactly a draft because when you draft you're making a soldier and you give him everything that a soldier is entitled to. [Malou Mangahas] What is the role of a civilian volunteer organization?

[De Villa] Civilian volunteer organization which is CVO is a different structure. it is not military. We have nothing to do with that and that will be under the peace and order council and in the localities they will be under the local executives. They concept behind this is the right of our people as embodied in the Constitution to get themselves organized for protection and for civic duty. Essentially they will be different from the Cafgu in the sense that they are not military and they are not armed. The CVOs need not have military skills. They just have to band together and serve the community. they can help us and we encourage them to help us by way of providing us the information about the movement, the activities of the CPP-NPA and their allies in their community and at the same time help us disseminate information coming

from Government. [Malou Mangahas] At present they are still a part of the CHDF that will be integrated into the Cafgu or whatever will be done...

[De Villa] Those who will qualify to become members of Cafgu will be observed for training and if they qualify then they are welcome to become members of the Cafgu. [Malou Mangahas] What are the problems that you see in the transition period?

[De Villa] Well, the transition period problem here would be when we dissolve some of the CHDF units there will be initially a vacuum. We need time to train and to equip before we field the Cafgu unit in any particular area. And if we dissolve the CHDF there, that's open to the NPA to attack. So we will have to do this by phases. We phase in the Cafgu then we phase out the CHDF.

[Malou Mangahas] The vigilante groups, are they a problem up to now?

[De Villa] I do not see Alsa Masa as a problem because they themselves know that their existence depends upon the acceptance of the people. They know this and if the people will eventually not support them, they cannot exist. I don't see any problem with them. The Tadtads [cult group that chops up its victims] and the other religious cult groups in Mindanao, we have plenty of them there, is something which is part of our culture and something that must be understood within the Filipino culture. You see we have a lot of religious cults all over the Philippines. You remember the Rizalistas? Remember the Sagrado Corazon de Jesus? Even those former Rangers in Punta Engano, those who do not like to take a bath and cut their hair. These are religious cults and in some quarters, especially those who have Westernized thoughts, cannot understand why it is like this in the Philippines.

Well, I suppose it has been like that for all these ages but the thing to understand is that these people are pictured in some quarters as marauding cannibals who are out of this world. This is not so. If you go there, talk to them and live with them you will understand that they have some religious beliefs which they hang on to. And for as long as they do not violate our laws, for as long as they do not abuse our communities and they do not commit serious crimes, they will continue to exist and it is better that they exist in the open than in secret as far as I am concerned. [Malou Mangahas] Did you read the Senate committee on human rights report?

[De Villa] Yes, the human rights people have forwarded to us a copy but I think it was addressed to the President and we have some people here working on a draft right now so that the President can be informed for her appreciation of our own comments on the matter. You see, everybody wants to talk about human rights but what is really human rights? How do you make a tribe who believes in certain cultural practices understand

human rights as the Westerners would like human rights to be imposed? Even in some quarters when you put somebody in detention that is already human rights violations.

It will be a very very nice society, Utopian as a matter of fact, if all of these things could be really observed. But in a practical sense, I think, there are more human rights violations among civilians than by the military or those associated with the military.

[Malou Mangahas] But apparently it is not a problem anymore because insofar as the...

[De Villa] If you really open your eyes, if you go to the provinces and talk to the people then you will note that there is a very very different Armed Forces now. We ourselves have again and again over and over lectured our people that winning this war, winning the insurgency campaign, will hinge on how much the people support us. And we must always prove to the people that we are out there to protect them. And any abuse and arrogance that is misplaced and the avilment of the authority to take advantage of the position will work against us. This is a philosophy that a great majority in the Armed Forces fully understand.

[Malou Mangahas] Is the Cagwu a sign of an effort to call the civilians to manifest their direct support for the military's campaign against the insurgents?

[De Villa] It is anchored on the necessity for their services which we've asked them to respond to. It is also anchored on the concept of voluntarism on the part of the citizenry.

[Malou Mangahas] Can they refuse the military's call?

[De Villa] Of course. But I tell you for every 100 that we need there will be 500 who will volunteer.

[Malou Mangahas] Well, right now, are you getting good feedback from the reservists?

[De Villa] Yes, they want to get involved. The whole National Service Association of the Philippines wants to get involved.

[Malou Mangahas] Is the President's son drafted because of that program sir?

[De Villa] I don't know, he might have been drafted. Ano lang yon siguro [perhaps], it's because of the 20-year-old training program but we're not drafting anyone. In other words, we will not force anyone to serve.

[Malou Mangahas] In the National Defense Act it is possible only when we have a war against another nation...

[De Villa] The concept of the National Defense Act is preparedness for emergency. The nation must be prepared to preserve itself in case of war or other national emergency. This act requires all able-bodied citizens to render military or civil service. Now we are not training many because we don't have the money. But if only there were no insurgency problem, and it is only a matter of preparing this nation for national emergency then all our money can be used for organizing reserve units.

The only people who are afraid of this are the communists because we will have mass citizen involvement to preserve our freedom, our way of life, the democratic institutions that we have established and to assure our children that in the future they will enjoy the same freedom and way of life that we are now free to enjoy. The fear of citizens that you are talking about are the fear of the CPP-NPA.

[Malou Mangahas] But this counterinsurgency program seemed to have evolved ever since you became the chief of staff.

[De Villa] I do not think I should claim any credit for what the Armed Forces is doing now. It just so happened that we were able to get our thoughts together and follow a certain approach, a certain avenue and everybody is now working within a given framework. Wala na yung kanya kanyang pasikatan [There is no longer any single person trying to show off]. This is armed forces and whatever credit that is...it is the Armed Forces with those enlisted men on the ground, those lieutenants, those captains who are deserving of credit, who are doing the job. Everybody now is in the same direction. And while some people are doing the combat activities, some people are doing the psychological activity, organizing, all of these now are part of our military campaign. Before, and I have been saying this in the past, the concentration on the use of combat power is not the most applicable approach at this time, when the enemy is not yet ready to fight us in combat. What is needed now are mostly in the area of removing the influence of the communist cadres in our barangay, consolidating these barangay so that civilian programs for uplifting the livelihood of our people could be introduced.

[Malou Mangahas] Does the civilian government appreciate the urgency of delivering these services...

[De Villa] This is being worked out now by Sec Luis Santos and he is very hot in forming the peace and order councils so that these civilian services can come into the picture. You see, our mayors now must work double time. Once we remove the threat in any given area then the civil side of Government, principally the mayor and the other support services, must work double time so that the loyalty of these people will not change again, so that these people can be triggered into self-improvement activities.

[Malou Mangahas] Given all these efforts are you confident that the President's commitment to end the insurgency by 1992 is realizable?

[De Villa] If this Government will give us in the military the wherewithal that we are asking for a deal with the insurgency problem as we see it, I am confident that we can reverse and hold back the situation to a state wherein we can free many of our communities or the majority of our communities of NPA influence. You see the NPA are also weakening. Everyday the NPA are weakening because they have over extended themselves and they are using now coercion, intimidation, terror to support themselves. They can't win this war on that basis. And for as long as we have an honest leadership that the people believe in, there is no way that the CPP can win this war at this time.

[Malou Mangahas] Do we have an honest Government as well?

[De Villa] I am talking of the leadership and you see there are a lot of things to do here and I think the people are with us. The people are with Cory, the people are with us in trying to find solutions to our problems of poverty and in some areas economic deprivation on the part of the people.

Comments on Ability To Check NPA

HK1406120388 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] At Camp Aguinaldo, General Renato de Villa assured that the Armed Forces of the Philippines will stop any offensive operations launched by the communist guerrillas. He said that the series of communist attacks in various places were aimed at embarrassing President Aquino while she is abroad.

[Begin de Villa recording in English] An important thing to know and for people to understand and for the public to learn is that they [the NPA] are taking action to see to it, as if the NPA is ready to conduct a major offensive. [end recording]

Sihanouk Plans To Visit Manila in July

HK1106093288 *Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE in English 11 Jun 88 p 9*

[Text] Prince Norodom Sihanouk of the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea will arrive in Manila in July for a "working visit."

Foreign Affairs department sources said Sihanouk will be received by President Aquino, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus, and possibly, Defense Secretary Fidel V. Ramos.

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), which counts the Philippines and five other countries as members, have urged during their leaders' summit in Manila last December a "peaceful settlement" of the conflict in Kampuchea.

Sihanouk's government is being contested by the regime of Heng Samrin that has been backed by Vietnam.

Asked if Manila is receiving Sihanouk, even before complete settlement of the conflict in Kampuchea, the senior Foreign Affairs department sources said, "Why not Manila?" Sihanouk, the sources added, had been visiting other nations, "except last year" to gain diplomatic support for his government.

Europeans Face Rebellion, Abduction Charges

HK1406114788 *Quezon City GMA 7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 1030 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] One of the two foreigners arrested by the military in Quezon Province last week will face rebellion charges. Preliminary investigations had indicated that authorities have sufficient evidence against Swede national Stellan Hermanson. The report of Jessica Soho from Lucena:

[Begin recording] From Camp Nakar in Lucena, the three accused were flown to Mulanay town in a Sikorsky helicopter to face abduction charges. In preliminary investigations, two PC soldiers identified the three accused men as being present in an NPA checkpoint in Mulanay town last year. The three men were allegedly seen with NPA guerrillas who were engaged in kidnapping activities. Another witness, Constable Second Class Abraham Makabago, claimed to have seen a fatigue-clad Stellan Hermanson carrying a video camera and a .45 caliber pistol during an encounter with guerrillas. [passage indistinct]

Hermanson immediately denied the charges, claiming that he was not even in the Philippines at the time of the said encounter. [passage indistinct]

Meanwhile, in the town of San Francisco, many residents were surprised to see the three men detained by the soldiers. The three men are to face murder charges here. Two witnesses pointed to Hermanson as being with NPA guerrillas during an attack of the municipal hall last February. Four men including the police station commander were killed in that raid.

The judge has decided that there was sufficient evidence against Hermanson and recommended that rebellion charges be filed accordingly. Bail is set at P170,000. Hermanson along with his companions expressed great regret at the developments, saying that it was one of the most terrible dreams in his life. [end recording]

Swedish Communist Indicted

*LD1406141488 Stockholm International Service
in Sweden 1000 GMT 14 Jun 88*

[Text] Stellan Hermanson, chairman of the Swedish young communists, was put on trial today by a local court in the Philippines on charges of complicity in murder and kidnapping. The court proceedings charged that Hermanson, together with a West German and a Philippine citizen, participated in two communist guerrilla attacks on some small towns on the Bondoc Peninsula, south of Manila. All three denied the charges, and Hermanson pointed out that he arrived in the Philippines after the guerrilla attacks took place. He did, however, admit that he had had contacts with guerrillas, but in his capacity as a journalist.

President Aquino's Weekly Radio Program

[Slantlines denote passages in English]

HK1306025088 [Editorial Report] Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog at 1300 GMT on 12 June carries a 50-minute live program entitled "Magtanong sa Pangulo" ["Ask the President"] in which President Corazon Aquino answers listeners' questions, most of which are phoned in while others are relayed by the moderator.

The program starts with excerpts from the president's Independence Day speech.

An Aklan newscaster asks for the president's opinion on the general situation in the country. Mrs Aquino says that though her administration inherited innumerable and colossal problems from the previous administration, her government is doing its utmost to solve those problems and make the country progressive and keep it free. She says, "After 2 years, we have successfully brought back the democratic processes like free elections, genuine operational functions of the branches of government, an independent judiciary, and the gradual stabilization of the economy." She quotes the National Economic Development Authority on the economy having improved by 5.66 percent in 1987, with an expected growth of 6.2 percent for the rest of this year. She says she will be delighted if results of the government's many efforts will reach the people, especially those in the country's remote areas. The president also replies to questions on reforestation in Aklan, benefits for veterans' dependents, separation pay for retiring local officials, the free high school program, rural electrification, Bukidnon's squatter problem, fishermen's rights in Surigao del Norte, and a Bulacan land survey.

Mrs Aquino ends the program by bidding farewell as she announces her departure for Switzerland and Italy. She says, "I have been invited to address the ILO in Geneva, and I am told I am the first Philippine president to be invited to do this. This will take place on June 14, and I will also be visiting Italy. I will be meeting with the

leaders of Italy so that we can enhance the already good relations existing between our two countries. We will also be signing some agreements there. I am also taking this trip in order to expand trade between the Philippines and Switzerland, and also between the Philippines and Italy. I will be accompanied, as usual, by some members of the cabinet, and this will help us greatly in order to find more markets for our exports. I will be back on June 19, and I am appealing to all of you to please continue to support this administration and also to offer your prayers for the success of this trip and for continued peace and progress in our country."/

Columnist on Human rights, Land Reform

*HK1506082188 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 15 Jun 88 pp 1, 8*

["Analysis" Column by Amando Doronila: "A Twilight Zone in Our Political Growth"]

[Text] The Aquino Government has used up a third of its term on the main tasks of stabilizing democratic institutions and turning the economy around. Having done a reasonably good job of these, it has begun to address the issues of equity—or redistribution of wealth—and social justice. Its conscience is being nagged by these issues which had been deemphasized because of the compelling demands of political stability.

Because of its policy commitment to equity, and because it has increasingly recognized the importance of maintaining its popular base, the Government is making way for impulses calling for the formulation of populist policies and programs. The result is that the Government is caught in the tensions between promoting stability and economic growth, on the one hand, and the requirements of equity and redistribution, on the other. In trying to meet these competing demands, the Government has not been sure-footed and has been ambivalent.

This essay examines the ambivalence and the dilemma of this Government. In recent months, there has emerged a pattern of populist approaches by the Government, which is apparently trying to regain the ground it had lost following: the conservative shift of policy over counterinsurgency and social justice.

The new populist thrust is manifested by among others, the oil price rollbacks, the decision to make high school education free, the policy to promote the use of generic drugs, thereby opening the way to reduce prices of medicine, and, more recently, the decision to cut the interest rates on home loans for the lower and middle-middle class, and the signing of the comprehensive agrarian reform legislation.

All these measures are not only populist in conception but also redistributive in effect, assuming that there is a political will on the part of the Executive to implement them, especially the flawed CARP [Comprehensive Agrarian Reform Program].

Carp, in its present form, is certainly not the drastic social reform that can immediately transform the power structure in the countryside. But if it were seen in the totality of the redistributive measures, there is an unmistakable exercise by the Government of the option in favor, not so much of the poor, as of the middle class.

The February 1986 Revolution was an uprising led and inspired by the middle-class and, based on the emerging thrust of policy and programs, it is fair to say that the middle class is becoming more and more among the important beneficiaries of this policy package.

But there are also signs that, in certain areas, the Government's commitment to redistribution lacks conviction. There is evidence that in the attempt to appear populist, some redistributive programs are half-baked and seem intended to win political points. The most glaring case of lack of conviction is, of course, the Government's position on CARP, whose social reform architecture was largely shaped by a conservative Congress, especially the House.

The broadening of the base of public education on the secondary level is still a pie in the sky. Resources are not adequate to deliver right away free high school education. The best that can be done is to implement the plan on installment.

Thus, in both Carp and free high school education, reform and redistribution come in episodes. The fact that the Government is recognizing the importance of maintaining its popular base may be an encouraging development. But the pace of reform and change may be too slow not only to transform the power structure for the purpose of democratizing society, but also to fulfill popular expectations and aspirations.

The Government is also coming under increasing pressure from public opinion, both domestic and international, to reassess its commitment to human rights. Evidence is accumulating on human rights abuses arising from the counterinsurgency campaign, although it is fair to also state that abuses now are not as widespread as those during the Marcos regime. The fact that the record is not as outrageous as in the past does not improve the chances of the Government to regain its former constituency in the human rights movement.

In Geneva, where President Aquino has addressed the International Labor Organization, the human rights issue is causing some embarrassment to her Government. And when we speak of human rights, this means not only political rights but also economic rights of workers.

This rising international, and domestic, awareness over human rights cannot be wished away by dismissing as one-sided the reports of Amnesty International. The vigilantes, whose abuses are being documented by human rights groups, are at the bottom of the human

rights controversy. So long as they are not disbanded, or at least, disciplined, the vigilantes will continue to be the sore point of the human rights issue.

But the vigilantes are the baseline of the controversy between the military and human rights groups, and the Government so far has opted for the military view of keeping the vigilantes as part of the counterinsurgency strategy.

In the quest for stability, tradeoffs are being made—some at the expense of political and economic rights. Thus we find the Government today trying to live up to its libertarian and egalitarian dream and, at the same time, trying to satisfy the competing claim of stability and economic growth.

25 Bodies Exhumed From Manila Mass Grave
HK1106061288 Manila THE MANILA CHRONICLE
in English 11 Jun 88 p 7

[By Esper Buenaflor]

[Text] Twenty-five decomposing bodies, which human rights groups claimed were "salvage" victims, were exhumed yesterday from a single mass grave at the Manila South Cemetery.

Only one of the bodies, however, was identified.

Ernesto Caburao, 34, was identified by his mother Amor Caburao, Ernesto was reportedly abducted by four men in civilian clothes on June 17 last year at C.M. rector and Abad Santos Avenues.

It was learned that Ernesto was one of the four suspects in the killing of Lt. Marcelino Dino, chief of the Western Police Theft and Robbery section who was gunned down in Tondo last year.

The digging started at 11:30 a.m., two and a half hours behind the schedule. The air was filled with the stench of decaying flesh as cemetery workers retrieved the bodies one after another.

The workers first recovered the body of an unidentified man at about 12 noon. By 4 p.m., all 25 bodies in the mass grave had been exhumed.

The Medical Action Group (MAG), through its secretary general Dr. Aurora Parong, said of the bodies recovered, one had a hole in the right temple, another had a stab wound in the right side of the neck, and a third had died of hematoma (tumor containing blood).

Parong said that her group could not yet determine whether the victims had been summarily executed since they are still trying to ascertain the cause of death of the other victims. "We're on a lunch. It is also difficult to identify the other bodies because they were already in an advanced state of decomposition," she said.

Also yesterday, the wife of the cemetery's caretaker who was reported missing since Tuesday night denied that her husband had been kidnapped.

Nilda Latubay Royalado, 47, wife of Rogelio Royalado, said that it was Ely Labro, chairman of the Kabataan Para sa Demokrasya at Nasyonalismo (Kadena-Manila chapter) who informed the media of the false report.

Rogelio was the only caretaker at the cemetery who admitted he saw 25 bodies buried in a single mass grave at the graveyard's burial lot for paupers.

"Pumunta lang siya (Labro) sa bahay at itinanong kung nasaan ang asawa ko. Ang sagot ko lang ay di umuwi, hindi ko sinabing kinidnap siya, [Labro came to my house to ask where my husband was. I told him that he has not come home yet. I did not say he was kidnapped.]" Nilda told the CHRONICLE yesterday. "Baka pumunta lang 'yon sa anak niya sa Cavite, [Maybe he went to see his child in Cavite]" she added.

It was reported that Rogelio was fetched from his house by two men and had failed to return home since then.

When asked to reveal the source of the information, Labro only answered "nasa tabitabi lang 'yon. [He could be just somewhere nearby.]"

Thailand

Defense Minister on Chinese Arms Stockpile
BK1506075088 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1300 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] According to Defense Minister Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, the setting up of a joint war reserve stockpile between the Thai Armed Forces and the PRC's Armed Forces will materialize soon.

[Begin recording] [First unidentified correspondent] What is the possibility of the establishment of a joint reserve stockpile with China?

[Phaniang] At present, the Chinese side has responded that they agree with setting up a war reserve stockpile. I think it will have to be further discussed in detail.

[First correspondent] What kinds of weapons would the stockpile cover?

[Phaniang] I think it will have to be discussed further. It took about 2 years to conclude the agreement with the United States. [Second unidentified correspondent] Is it official that a Chinese stockpile will be established?

[Phaniang] No, not official yet. Discussions have been informal, as I have told you.

[Second correspondent] Are there any new developments?

[Phaniang] It has to begin with assigning officials to discuss the matter. Only then will it be official.

[Second correspondent] When will this begin?

[Phaniang] It has not yet begun. We will consult about when they will be ready for negotiations.

[First correspondent] Will this be an overlap with the one that we are setting up with the U.S. Armed Forces?

[Phaniang] No, it won't. The weapons are different. China will stock certain types of weapons, while the United States will stock other different types.

[First correspondent] What benefits will the Thai Armed Forces get from it?

[Phaniang] The benefits are similar in that we don't have to buy the weapons. The policy is possible, but we still don't know about the principle. With the United States, we can use U.S. weapons they send here first and talk about payment for them later. I don't know whether China will have the same principle. [Second correspondent] [Question indistinct] [Phaniang] I cannot give you an answer now. There must be more contacts to see when they will be ready and who will be their officials.

[First correspondent] During this period, we will only...

[Phaniang, interrupting] We have the same idea. We then talked about it informally. Now the idea has progressed one step further, that is, the ideas of both sides are identical. The next stage is what to do next. [end recording]

Sitthi, Nguyen Co Thach To Discuss Cambodia
OW1506120788 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Bangkok, June 15 KYODO—The foreign ministers of Thailand and Vietnam will meet here Thursday for the first time in two years and are likely to discuss the problem of Kampuchea.

Nguyen Co Thach and his Thai host Sitthi Sawetsila are due to hold talks at 4 p.m. (6 p.m. Japan time) Thursday.

It will be their first meeting since they met in April 1986.

Informed sources said Thailand is paying attention to just how flexible Vietnam has become in seeking a settlement to the question of Kampuchea, particularly against the backdrop of the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and Hanoi's announcement on the pullout of 50,000 military personnel from Kampuchea.

They said Thailand also is interested in knowing whether Vietnam really intends to take part in an informal gathering of the Kampuchean parties concerned with their country's domestic strife.

Indonesia earlier proposed that Vietnam join in such a meeting—popularly dubbed “cocktail party” sessions—in Jakarta sometime in July.

Hanoi has thus far maintained the position that the Kampuchean issue should be solved by the Kampucheans themselves and have refused to take part in negotiations on the future of the troubled country.

A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Vietnam now appears to be giving serious thought to the Indonesian proposal and emphasized that the Jakarta proposal is not designed to hold negotiations but rather is aimed at holding informal talks.

Paper on Background of Cambodian Issue

Examination of Soviet Role

BK1106023388 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Jun 88 p 8

[“First” in a three-part series on recent developments on the Kampuchean problem by Kawi Cshongkitthawon: “Breakthrough on Kampuchea in Sitthi-Thach Upcoming Talks?”]

[Text] The first meeting in three years between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sometime next week was part of the outcome of Moscow Summit between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, as well as the Soviet willingness to play an active role in settling the Kampuchean problem, government officials and diplomatic sources said.

They believe that the meeting can reach a breakthrough in the on-going effort to find a peaceful political solution to the 10-year problem.

“The time has come for the two countries to sit down and discuss the conflict after so many years of stalemate,” said PM’s [Prime Minister’s] Office Minister Arun Phanuphong.

While Western and ASEAN diplomats agree that the international atmosphere, particularly the improvement of the US-Soviet ties after the Moscow summit, has made the Sitthi-Thach meeting possible, Thai officials credit the new development to the Soviet willingness to play a more constructive role in Southeast Asia.

An ASEAN diplomat said the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty and the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan have improved the atmosphere for political dialogue in this region.

But Kasit Phirom, an ambassador attached to the Foreign Ministry, alluded to Moscow’s attention and its eagerness to show the world that perestroika and glasnost policies are not confined only to the US-Soviet relations.

In that connection, Kasit said Prem’s visit to Moscow was very timely, for it had rendered credence to the Soviet pronouncement that it wanted to be more active and constructive, after years of indifference, in Southeast Asia.

Like most other Foreign Ministry officials, Kasit also saw a linkage between Prem’s visit and Vietnam’s new pledge to withdraw 50,000 more troops from Kampuchea.

These Thai officials, who are preparing for Thach’s upcoming visit, have been very pleased with Vietnam’s announcement on troop pullouts.

The fact that Sitthi for the first time admitted in public that the previous Vietnamese pullout of 20,000 troops was “genuine,” and not a troop rotation, and a subsequent acknowledgment that the latest Vietnamese pullout vow would be honoured, were indications that Thailand and Vietnam are ready to discuss the “nuts and bolts” of their disagreement on Kampuchea.

“It doesn’t matter that Moscow said it couldn’t pressure Vietnam to settle the Kampuchean problem when the Soviet actions and prevailing mood proved the opposite,” Kasit said.

Interviews with officials accompanying Prem to Moscow showed a high degree of satisfaction with the Soviet response.

In fact, one senior Foreign Minister official pointed out that during Prem’s meeting with Soviet Premier Nikolay Ryzhkov, Ryzhkov told Prem that Moscow would persuade Hanoi to participate in the Jakarta meeting on Kampuchea next month and that it would be a good idea if the foreign ministers of Thailand and Vietnam could meet, now that the “political atmosphere” has changed for the better.

In a subsequent meeting between Prem and Gorbachev, the Soviet leader endorsed Ryzhkov’s statement.

Thai officials explained that the main reason why Prem highlighted the outcome of his Moscow trip was essentially to encourage Moscow to do more to end the ten-year conflict.

“Some might say that Prem did that simply because he wants to boost his image, especially at this crucial juncture of uncertainty in Thai politics, but that’s only a small part,” said Minister Arun.

Some analysts, however, differed from Arun, saying that it is in Prem’s interest to promote his role as a world-class leader, who can make a difference in Kampuchea. They said the embattled Prem may want to sway public attention away from domestic political confusion to a more vibrant international one.

Both government officials and analysts shared a similar view that never before has Thailand viewed the Soviet Union with such enthusiasm, although Prem's visit came after he dissolved the House and assumed the role of head of a caretaker government. Prem's aides said that Moscow insisted that Prem make his visit as scheduled in spite of the change in the status of his government.

According to Arun, what has made the Thais more confident toward the Soviet Union was a series of good-will gestures. First was when Moscow passed a message through Hungary that Hanoi would announce the withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Kampuchea this year, starting in this month.

Second was the seriousness of Soviet leaders in discussing the Kampuchean issue during meetings with the Thai side. Arun said it was impressive. "We can see that the Soviet Union wants to see an end to the Kampuchean problem," said the minister, who was once Thai ambassador to Moscow.

Immediately after returning from Moscow, Sitthi said he would be willing to meet Thach—the person he tried to avoid for years.

Kasit said the Sitthi-Thach meeting is very significant. "There will not be any polemics during the talks. Time is on neither side. It is too precious to waste," he said.

In view of recent developments, Thai officials believe the Sitthi-Thach talks could add impetus to the on-going effort by Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas to bring Vietnam into dialogue with Khmer resistance groups led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

This view is shared by a number of security officials. One official at the National Security Council said that if Bangkok and Hanoi could agree on an overall plan to end the conflict, the sooner the better.

"This modality can become the foundation for a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea," the official said.

Overview of Possible Settlement

BK1406020588 Bangkok THE NATION in English
13 Jun 88 p 8

["Second" of a three-part series on recent developments on the Cambodian problem by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Modality in the Looming Kampuchean Settlement"]

[Text] When Thailand and Vietnam talk about the Kampuchean problem, it means something is in the offing.

At the approach of talks between Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, there is optimism, particularly in Thailand, that this week's discussion could pave way for a settlement to the nine-year conflict even before the 1990 target.

Already, Thai officials have discussed among themselves scenarios of Kampuchea after withdrawal of Vietnamese troops. They also discussed a "modality" which is expected to be raised with the Vietnamese this week.

This modality is a combination of previous proposals by all Kampuchean groups, ASEAN and Vietnam, as well as the opinions of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the leader of the Kampuchean resistance coalition partners.

It is said the modality is also based on the belief that Vietnam intends to complete its troop removal one year before its 1990 deadline, provided that there is a political solution in Kampuchea.

To begin with, all parties are of the opinion that a future Kampuchea, without Vietnamese troops, must be a neutral, non-aligned, and independent nation, without any foreign intervention.

But to achieve that objective, Thailand and Vietnam must first agree on the kind of Kampuchea they would accept and respect. Certainly, the future Kampuchea must not threaten the national and security interests of either country.

Interviews with Thai officials revealed that the cease-fire element should comprise the most important priority as the first step for the settlement.

"The cease-fire element was mentioned, but not highlighted, in the eight-point proposal of the coalition government," said a Thai official, who monitored the Kampuchean problem.

The official said it should be certain that, as soon as the cease-fire is effective, an international peace-keeping force would move in to take care of Kampuchea's security, to prevent contending parties from "cheating."

Thailand is mindful of the notoriety of Khmer Rouge. While admitting the communist guerrillas are the strongest among the resistance group, Thailand has never condoned the atrocities committed by its leaders, especially Pol Pot.

"How much can we trust the Khmer Rouge?" said a foreign ministry official. "We must design a mechanism that would prevent them from retaking power and disarm them gradually."

Meanwhile, Vietnam will be encouraged to quicken its troop withdrawal as involved parties and the international community find ways to prevent the Khmer Rouge guerrillas from returning to power.

In recent years, Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan vowed repeatedly that his guerrillas would not grasp power and return to the past atrocities. The international community, however, has taken his pledge with a grain of salt.

There is a consensus that Pol Pot and his associates must be removed from the Khmer Rouge if the national reconciliation can be realized to include the communist guerrillas.

As a good-will gesture, Vietnam would be asked to withdraw another 170 kilometres, beyond the 30-km safety zone, from the Thai-Kampuchea border—making this area available for repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

It is envisioned that within six months under international supervision and the assistance of international relief agencies, half of the 300,000 Kampuchean refugees could be settled in the 200-km safety zone without great difficulty. It is hoped that a demographic survey could begin immediately.

In the next step, Thailand would ensure that no more Chinese arms would cross the border to the Khmer Rouge guerrillas, as the cease-fire continues and the process of establishing a provisional government is in the making.

In return, Thailand would like to see the Vietnamese withdrawal done systematically with a more definite time-frame and on a fixed territorial basis. Thai officials cite the Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan as an example. Moscow announced that it would withdraw its estimated 110,000 troops within nine months, beginning from western Afghanistan.

Such a scheme would allow concerned parties to work out a provisional government, under the leadership of Prince Norodom Sihanouk, and a general election.

In his recent writing, Sihanouk suggested that he is ready to form a coalition with the Hanoi-backed government under the protection of an international peace-keeping force, even if his coalition partners, the Khmer Rouge and the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, refuse to be partners in the provisional government.

Sihanouk's concern, Thai officials say, was unfounded, for in the end neither the Khmer Rouge or KPNLF would want to be left out of the national reconciliation.

Furthermore, the mercurial prince has also recommended that leaders of non-aligned countries join in and support the provisional government of Kampuchea. His view was given private support by Thailand, which said such involvement by non-aligned leaders would prove beneficial.

After all these developments are in place, an international conference on Kampuchea would be convened with all concerned parties—including the superpowers, China, Vietnam, Thailand and others, according to the Thai officials.

Countries like the United States and the Soviet Union would act as guarantors to any agreement worked out by the Kampuchean groups. This would be outside the framework of both the current Heng Samrin Government and Democratic Kampuchea, as Sihanouk has suggested.

Then, Thailand would call another international conference on the Economic Reconstruction of Indochina attended by countries which pledged to provide aid and technical know-how to the Indochinese states, after the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict.

Japan is likely to be a key country to contribute both financially and technically to the three Indochinese states. Other Western countries such as France, Australia and Sweden would take part in the development effort.

By that time, Western countries which have boycotted Vietnam economically since its invasion of Kampuchea in 1978 would end their embargo against Vietnam. Thailand would also urge the U.S. to normalize its diplomatic ties with Vietnam.

This wide-ranging general idea was broached because of recent developments in the region and improvement of the superpowers' relations. However, when Sitthi meets Thach this week, the modality will need further refinement.

During the past nine years, discussions have focused on the troop withdrawal, but now have shifted to the consequences of the withdrawal. Will the Khmer Rouge take over Kampuchea? And how can the international community prevent a civil war?

Thai officials also believe that if Sitthi and Thach agree on a modality, it could make the Jakarta meeting more meaningful.

View of Superpowers' Roles

BK1406021388 Bangkok *THE NATION* in English
14 Jun 88 p 8

["Last" of a three-part series on recent developments on the Cambodian problem by Kawi Chongkitthawon: "Superpowers: Change of Heart Over the Kampuchean Conflict"]

[Text] The Soviet Union and United States, as well as China, have played roles, in their own ways, in shaping the prevailing atmosphere conducive for an early settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

But Moscow's latest position and its enthusiasm, which was transmitted to the Thai leaders last month, has become a prominent factor in facilitating the dialogue between Thailand and Vietnam. For one thing, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila is taking the opportunity to meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach this week.

The Soviet attitude, under Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, toward Kampuchea is more flexible when compared with previous Soviet positions.

In April 1986, former Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa harshly told the Thai Foreign Ministry during a visit here that the Kampuchean situation was "irreversible." He reiterated that the Kampuchean conflict was not caused by Vietnam—that the Vietnamese invasion was crucial to get rid of the genocidal Khmer Rouge leadership, particularly Pol Pot.

At that time, the Soviet Union did not think a national reconciliation between the four conflicting Khmer groups was possible.

However, Moscow's hands-off approach began to give way to pragmatism and compromise when Shevardnadze paid a short visit to Bangkok in March 1987. The Soviet minister made it clear that the Khmer Rouge was the pivot of Kampuchean conflict, and that any attempt to remove the pro-Vietnamese government in Phnom Penh would be considered a gross violation of national sovereignty and meddling with the domestic affairs of Kampuchea.

Shevardnadze told Thailand that Moscow supported the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and respected the Kampuchean people's right to self-determination. Most importantly, he [as published] Moscow would act as a guarantor of a Kampuchean settlement along with other four permanent members of the United Nations Security Council.

On his reciprocal visit to Moscow later, Sitthi again pressed the Kampuchean issue on the Soviet leaders. Shevardnadze told Sitthi that the Soviet Union was not a key player in the settlement of the Kampuchean conflict but could "play a mediator role in a peaceful settlement."

The Soviet Union said for the first time that it accepted the role of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and at same time reiterated that the Heng Samrin regime in Phnom Penh was a legitimate government and must be included in the national reconciliation. Such a scheme would have to be worked out before Vietnam completes its troops withdrawal from Kampuchea by 1990.

The seriousness of the Soviet intention to play an active mediating role was highlighted during the April visit to Bangkok by Deputy Foreign Minister Igor Rogachev.

Rogachev said that the political situation now "is conducive to settling the Kampuchean problem." Many proposals and factors should be taken into consideration, he said, especially the national reconciliation policy, the one outlined by the Heng Samrin regime in August last year, and the understanding reached at the Ho Chi Minh City meeting between Indonesia and Vietnam.

Rogachev also encouraged Thailand to persuade Sihanouk to continue his dialogue with Phnom Penh's Prime Minister Hun Sen to end the Kampuchean war.

Rogachev's points made during his Bangkok visit have since been repeated by other Soviet leaders who would emphasize that the Soviet desire to play an active mediating role was real.

"For the first time, we have the feeling that Moscow recognizes the importance of its immense role in solving the Kampuchean conflict and understands the nature of the problem," said an aide to Prem.

Despite many views that Thailand and the Soviet Union share—such as the future of Kampuchea, the principle of non-interference, non-unilateral security considerations, establishment of a national reconciliation government in Kampuchea and the elimination of Pol Pot and his close associates from the Khmer Rouge—the two countries, however, also differ on some points.

During the meeting between Prem and Soviet Premier Nicolay Ryzkhov last month, the Soviet premier pressed the view that Vietnam intended to withdraw from Kampuchea by the end of 1990 whether there is a political solution or not.

It would be in the interest of all parties to come up with a plan that would prevent a power vacuum after withdrawal, the Soviet premier said. Thailand has always maintained that the Vietnamese troops must all be withdrawn first, before there can be a real political settlement.

Most importantly, the Kampuchean conflict is not, according to the Soviet thinking, a problem between East and West. The Soviet leaders called on Thailand to meet with Vietnamese leaders to seriously discuss the Kampuchean problem.

The Soviet Union would like to see an end to the Kampuchean conflict, the Thai officials acknowledged, for it is eager to improve bilateral ties with Beijing. The outcome of the latest round of Sino-Soviet political consultation ended with some positive results. The Kampuchean conflict remains the only major obstacle in the Sino-Soviet normalization of relations.

One sticky issue that must be dealt with immediately is the future of Pol Pot, his close associates and Khmer Rouge. So far, discussions have focused on the role of China, which has been the main supporter of the communist guerrillas fighting against the Vietnamese troops.

But the Thai attitude toward the genocidal Khmer leaders and Khmer Rouge is no less important because it is directly linked to China's and to lesser degree to the attitude of United States.

Thai officials believe that if there is an acceptable modality for a peaceful solution that would guarantee the future of Kampuchea as a neutral and non-aligned country, the Pol Pot clique can be easily dealt with. Without any doubt, Thailand would convince China that it is in Chinese national interest to accept the group and terminate arms flow to the Khmer Rouge rebels.

At this time, it is hard to say what will be the effective ways to contain the Khmer Rouge. But surely both China and Thailand would play a major role in keeping the Khmer Rouge at bay as a non-threatening element in the post-withdrawal Kampuchea.

China has made clear in private that it does not favour the return of Pol Pot to Kampuchea and for that matter the Khmer Rouge.

For the past nine years, both Thailand and China have identical positions on the Kampuchean issue. However, it remains to be seen how these two countries can come to terms on the future of Khmer Rouge.

What is not clear, according to Thai officials, is the U.S. role in pressuring China to deal with the Khmer Rouge. As is well-known, the United States has been clinging to the ASEAN positions on Kampuchea. The officials saw the U.S. pressure as directly linked with the growing sentiment among the conservatives as well as liberal politicians and pressure groups in the U.S. wanting to see Pol Pot and his close associates tried in an international tribunal.

Both the United States and Soviet Union do in fact share similar views on Kampuchea. Diplomatic sources said in the April meeting in Paris between the U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Gaston Sigur and Rogachev, their discussion was also focused on one concern: the Khmer Rouge after the Vietnamese troops complete their withdrawal.

Above all, the Sitthi-Thach meeting this week will be an outcome of Thailand's adjustment of its position on the Kampuchean problem. It also underlines a shift in Thai policy. For the past nine years, Thailand has vehemently stressed that the Kampuchean issue is a problem between Kampuchea and Vietnam; and that the two sides should discuss it since Thailand is not a direct party to the conflict.

However, as is apparent now, Thailand is ready to take the bull by the horns by dealing directly with Vietnam. Thailand has realized that it has to get involved and begin to tackle with the problem more forcefully.

If this week's Sitthi-Thach meeting ends on a positive note, it is expected that both China and United States would express support of the meeting to add on to the on-going effort to end the nine-year conflict.

Article Welcomes Vietnam's Moves on Cambodia
BK1506091388 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Station commentary: "Vietnam and the Talks To Settle the Cambodian Problem"]

[Text] Certain developments indicate that a political solution to the Cambodian problem could be possible. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach in his meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Ali Alatas in New York last week said that Vietnam is ready to attend the informal meeting to solve the Cambodian problem set for Jakarta in July. Nguyen Co Thach will stopover in Bangkok on 15 June, on his way back from attending the UN disarmament session in New York, to discuss the Cambodian problem with Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila. This will be the first meeting in 3 years between the two foreign ministers. Vietnam has announced a withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia before year's end.

The latest developments in efforts to solve the Cambodian problem took place after the visit to the USSR of Thai Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon and his delegation in May and the summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The Soviet Union has indicated its readiness to play a constructive role in solving the Cambodian problem. Vietnam's decision to participate in the meeting with the Khmer factions to solve the Cambodian problem, its announcement of a withdrawal of 50,000 troops from Cambodia, and this week's meeting between Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila and Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, are positive developments within the Thailand-ASEAN framework to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian problem, which has now entered its 10th year.

The general atmosphere in international politics meanwhile has been improving since the United States and the Soviet Union reached agreements on disarmament as well as regional problems, including the problems in Afghanistan and Cambodia. Vietnam's readiness to participate in the meeting on Cambodia in Jakarta is therefore very good news. The three factions making up the CGDK have made it clear that they will attend the meeting only on the condition that Vietnam attends the meeting as well, because it would be useless for them to talk to Hun Sen. The result would be the same as what Sihanouk experienced in talks with Hun Sen.

The fighting in Cambodia is not a civil war. The source of the problem in Cambodia is the Vietnamese invasion of late 1978 and the installation of the Heng Samrin puppet regime in Phnom Penh. The informal meeting in Jakarta among concerned Khmer parties, with Vietnam's participation, is therefore a good beginning for

Vietnam to display sincere political will for solving the Cambodian problem. Vietnam has agreed to meet the various Khmer factions after they have meetings among themselves.

The Vietnamese foreign minister's visit to Thailand and his meeting with the Thai foreign minister on 15 June is another positive step, after Vietnam's announcement of the withdrawal of 50,000-troops from Cambodia by year's end, in efforts for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem. Vietnam's announcement of a troop withdrawal was the first major step to allow Thailand and ASEAN to see how sincere Vietnam is in carrying out its promise. Thailand's stand on the Cambodian problem and that of ASEAN remains clear—Vietnam must pull all of its forces out of Cambodia and give the Cambodian people their right to self-determination in the framework of a general election, to be held after Vietnam's complete pullout, with the presence of representatives from foreign countries to monitor and guarantee that the election in Cambodia is honest and properly done. It is for the Cambodian people to decide which of the factions they will choose to be their future government. Other countries cannot impose their will on the Cambodian people.

We hope that, during the coming meeting in Bangkok between Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Thai Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, Vietnam will tell Thailand more of the details of its plan to attend the meeting in Jakarta and the withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia. It is time now that Vietnam should prove to Thailand and ASEAN its honesty and sincerity for relaxing tensions, eliminating problems related to the Cambodian issue, and creating a durable peace for Cambodia. Then, we can look forward to a greater cooperation between the two countries.

Sitthi Meets With Soviet Deputy Minister
BK1406151488 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Press statement by Foreign Ministry spokesman Sarot Chawanawirat on the 14 June meeting between Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Chaplin and Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila at the Foreign Ministry in Bangkok—recorded]

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Boris Chaplin at the ministry today from 1400 to 1445. Mr Boris Chaplin, who was Soviet ambassador to Vietnam for 11 years before assuming his present post, met the Thai foreign minister to report to him on his visits to Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos to inform those countries of the outcome of the recent summit between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan.

To sum up, the Soviet deputy foreign minister said the summit was successful in improving the atmosphere of international politics. The United States and the Soviet

Union have shifted away from confrontation towards cooperation, and away from being adversaries to being interlocutors or dialogue partners. The Soviet Union sees the change as contributing to international politics, especially toward solving the Cambodian problem and other related regional problems. Mr Chaplin reported that the two countries agreed on making future efforts towards creating conditions conducive to the settlement of regional problems. That means the two powers will try to create favorable conditions for the countries directly involved to try to solve the problems themselves.

Concerning the Cambodian problem, Chaplin said that the two leaders raised the problem of Cambodia for exchanges during the summit meeting. There were several areas of agreement as well as disagreement. They agreed upon, for example, support for national reconciliation and guarantee by world powers once a settlement has been reached on Cambodia. The points of disagreement are, for example, what Mr Lambertson, the U.S. official, had already reported to the foreign minister—the United States believes that the Vietnamese withdrawal is not enough. Vietnam must completely withdraw from Cambodia, and Vietnam must have a direct dialogue with Sihanouk.

The Soviet Union emphasized that it has carried out what it told our prime minister and Minister Sitthi during their visit to Moscow—its promise to them to try by all means to make constructive efforts towards the settlement of the Cambodian problem. The Soviet Union supports the meeting in Jakarta. The Soviet Union believes that it is necessary to hold meetings or dialogues at all levels in order to find a solution. The Soviet Union, therefore, welcomed and thanked the foreign minister for his readiness to meet Nguyen Co Thach—who will arrive tomorrow—despite his tight schedule on election campaigning. Chaplin asked Thailand to inform him of any development regarding Thailand's stand on settlement of the Cambodian problem.

The foreign minister first thanked the Soviet Government, General Secretary Gorbachev, and Prime Minister Ryzhkov for the warm welcome given to the prime minister's delegation, thus enabling the visit to be fruitful.

On the Cambodian problem, the foreign minister stressed that Thailand has been trying to be constructive in efforts to solve the problem. He said, for example, he agreed to meet with Nguyen Co Thach even though he is tied up by a busy schedule before the 24 July general election. The foreign minister at first told Nguyen Co Thach that he would be able to meet the latter only after the election. But, after learning from the Soviet Union and our embassy in Hanoi of Nguyen Co Thach's intention to meet him, the minister responded positively

because he thought this might be a good beginning toward solving the Cambodian problem. Our foreign minister expressed the hope that the meeting would produce a positive result.

Thailand, however, will do whatever it can because Thailand is not a direct party in the Cambodian problem, but an outsider affected by the security threat from the Vietnamese military occupation of Cambodia. The minister told Mr Chaplin that Thailand's stand on the settlement of the Cambodian problem is still under a broad framework as he had already reported to the Soviet leaders and to the international community; that is, how to eliminate the security problem threatening Thailand. The key to this is certainly a complete withdrawal of foreign forces from Cambodia. This remains the important condition for Thailand. The next condition is a guarantee that Cambodia is neutral; that means, to be friends with all its neighbors, including China. Neighboring countries means Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, and China. Those are important conditions held by Thailand. The third condition from us is the right to self-determination for the Cambodian people, or the national reconciliation that is part of this policy. Concerning this, we may have to wait for Prince Sihanouk and all concerned parties in Cambodia to agree among themselves on whatever kind of future they want for Cambodia. We will certainly have to respect the desire of all concerned parties in Cambodia.

Chaplin on SRV Troop Pullout

OW1506014888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0113 GMT
15 Jun 88

[Text] Bangkok, June 14 KYODO—Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Boris Chaplin said here Tuesday that his country will try to persuade Vietnam to pull all of its forces out of Kampuchea.

Chaplin, here to brief the Thai Government on the outcome of the recent summit meeting between Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, told Thailand's Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila of Moscow's readiness to approach Hanoi on the Kampuchean question.

The Soviet Union is doing what it has said it would do, Chaplin said, and reaffirmed Moscow's willingness to make efforts to help solve the Kampuchean problem by various means.

He told the Thai foreign minister that the U.S.-Soviet summit had created a better international political environment to help solve regional conflicts.

Soviet Envoy Comments on Prem's Visit to USSR
BK1506054488 Bangkok Domestic Service in English
0000 GMT 15 Jun 88

["Bangkok AM Special Report" feature]

[Excerpt] The recent visit of His Excellency Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to three countries in Europe—the Soviet Union, Finland, and Hungary—was a historic one

with tangible results and encouraging signs for further economic and scientific cooperation and bilateral relations. His excellency Mr Anatoliy Valkov, the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, confirmed this to us, pointing out the significances of this visit:

[Begin Valkov recording in English] I believe that this visit was an historical one for, if we take the Soviet-Thai relations, to us, this second visit of Thai prime minister to the Soviet Union, and if I compare, are both very, very important. But if I compare the previous and this one, my opinion is that this Mr Premier Prem Tinsulanon's visit was more effective for our relations and not only that. In this visit, two agreements, intergovernmental agreements, were signed. One is on bilateral consultations and another on scientific and technical cooperation. These agreements are very important because they are the first ones. Certainly, others will follow these agreements, maybe, in the future. But these agreements are the first. So, they give an impulse to the development, the further development of our cooperation.

Many issues were discussed during your prime minister's visit to the Soviet Union. I want to say that a wide range of problems, also international situation certainly, were discussed, regional problems, I mean the situation in Indochina. I believe that especially important was the discussion of Kampuchea. Both sides agreed that this problem should be solved, settled by political means. And during the visit, your prime minister discussed with our leaders the principles along which this settlement can be achieved. This is very important.

Also significant is that the visit of prime minister of Thailand to the Soviet Union was before the Soviet-American summit in Moscow. My personal opinion is that this fact shows, or demonstrates, the importance which the Soviet leadership attaches to relations with Thailand. [end recording]

As to Thai-Soviet relations to be developed further from this turning point, his excellency the Soviet ambassador to Thailand, Mr Anatoliy Valkov, said:

[Begin Valkov recording in English] We can speak about a new turn in our relations...how to say...is the exchange of the visit on political level. I remember, I want to remind you that our foreign minister visited, Mr Shevardnadze, Thailand in March last year, and then in May last year foreign minister of Thailand visited the Soviet Union. Now your prime minister came. We hope that other visits will follow. Your prime minister invited our secretary general and our prime minister to visit Thailand. I don't know now when these visits take place, but I hope they will, especially about our prime minister's visit to Thailand. I personally hope that maybe next year, half year, or half turn of this year we shall be obliged to organize and to do this visit.

I want to say that these visits not only help us to solve some concrete problems of bilateral relations. What is important is they help us to, how to say, to study maybe, each other to get the confidence which is not yet enough between our people because there is not enough knowledge we have about these countries, I mean Soviet people about Thailand and Thai people about the Soviet Union. So, I believe that this visit and such active exchange of visits certainly will help us to raise the level of our relations much higher. We have two things for future development of our relations, firstly, we should also have more confidence, good confidence between us. And for this purpose, we should work objectively, study each other. That is one. And secondly, we also need to develop economic ties, you see, to put, so to say, economic foundations for our political relations. Because without economic, trade ties it is difficult to cooperate also in the political field. So, I believe that it is our main task to develop ties in the economic cooperation—certainly, ties in culture and sports. [end recording] [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

Thai-Lao Friendship Market

A Thai-Lao friendship weekend market was opened Saturday on the Lao side of the Mekhong River. The Nongkhai governor and the Vientiane council vice chairman represented Thailand and Laos respectively in the opening of the market. The Hatsaifong and Nongkhai friendship market, located about 25 km downstream from Vientiane, will be held every Saturday and Sunday. Thai vendors sell fruits, fish, canned food, crackers, and chilli, while Lao traders sell dried fish, beef, bread, and cigarettes. [Summary] [BK1306034488 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 13 Jun 88]

Rice Sale to India

According to the Foreign Trade Department, a contract was signed on 1 June in New Delhi for the sale of a record 500,000 metric tons of rice worth over 3 billion baht to the Indian Government. The contract includes 100,000 metric tons of 15 per cent grade white rice and 400,000 metric tons of 25 per cent grade white rice for shipments over the next 3 months. [Excerpt] [BK0906062788 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 8 Jun 88]

Rural Development Committee

Sumet Tantiwetchakun, deputy secretary general of the National Economic and Social Development Board, disclosed that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon has signed a regulation of the Prime Minister's Office to reshuffle the National Rural Development Committee [NRDC]. The new NRDC consists of 28 members with the prime minister as its chairman. The committee comprises ministers concerned, civil servants, and military officers. Five senior military officers are appointed

by position to the NRDC. They are the supreme commander, the Armed Forces chief of staff, the Army commander in chief, the Army chief of staff, and the Army assistant chief of staff for operations. He added that senior military officers are appointed to the NRDC because at present the military has been taking a greater part in rural development. [Summary] [BK1006143888 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 10 Jun 88]

Vietnam

Defense Ministry Announces June Pullout

BK1506111588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Today, 15 June, our Defense Ministry released a communique saying that implementing the agreement between the SRV and the PRK, which was announced on 26 May 1988, the headquarters of the Vietnamese volunteer troops and the armed service units in charge of command and logistical and technical projects will gradually withdraw home in June 1988.

Specifically, the headquarters and command agency will leave Cambodia on 30 June 1988. The Vietnamese volunteer forces that are still performing their duties in Cambodia, will be placed under the command of the PRK.

VNA Rejects 'Slander' by Thai Armed Forces

BK1406153888 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 14 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 14—According to foreign sources, a spokesman of the Thai Armed Forces alleged that on the morning of June 12 Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea fired artillery shells on a village in Aranya-prathet District in Thailand, killing or injuring four Thai civilians.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject this slander.

Army Journal on China's 'Occupationist Scheme'

BK1506082688 Hanoi VNA in English 0715 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 June—The "QUOC PHONG TOAN DAN" (ALL PEOPLE'S NATIONAL DEFENCE REVIEW) in its May 1988 issue carried a commentary condemning China's occupationist scheme against the Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago of Vietnam. The commentary says: In the past 30 years and more, China has three times used force to occupy Vietnam's offshore islands. The first time was in April 1956, when it occupied the eastern part of Hoang Sa [Paracel] Islands. The second time was in January 1974, when it seized the rest of Hoang Sa. This time, since early 1988, Chinese troops have occupied part of the Truong Sa Archipelago.

"Is it by chance that each occupation was linked with a congress of the communist party of China? Thus, the "Hoang Sa incident" followed close on the heels of the 7th Congress of the CPC in 1956, the "Hoang Sa incident" on the heels of the 10th congress in 1974 and the present "Truong Sa incident" happened shortly after the 13th congress. Right after that congress, China took many steps to put into practice its "strategy of stepping up the development of the coastal areas." Hainan Island was made the 30th province of China encompassing the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes of Vietnam. Beijing declared that Truong Sa belongs to China, protested against its "illegal occupation" by Vietnam and demanded that Vietnam withdraw from Truong Sa. The Nanhai Fleet was beefed up. Geological surveys on hundreds of coral reefs and military maneuvers were conducted and publicly reported.

Today, through a theoretical basis for their expansionist policy on the Eastern Sea, the Chinese ruling circles put out their own concept of "geographical border" and "strategic border" and then developed this theory into the so-called "strategy of active defense."

In its regional strategy in the Eastern Sea and Southeast Asia, China regards Vietnam and other countries in the Indochinese Peninsula as the main targets. The occupation by China of some islands in the Truong Sa Archipelago of Vietnam at present is actually part of the on-going deployment of this strategy.

The Chinese authorities have implemented their plan of occupying the Truong Sa Archipelago with shrewd calculations. First, they took advantage of the trend of detente in the world to make peace with the world, but not with the region. They engage in dialogue with one country and another but stubbornly and deftly maintain confrontation with Vietnam and other countries in Indochina. In early [words indistinct] to put spokes in the wheel of the Hun Sen-Sihanouk talks on Kampuchea when it was proceeding favorably.

Having failed in this attempt, they sent a special delegation headed by Xu Xin, deputy chief-of-general staff, to Thailand and later, on 15 December 1987, Thai troops launched a massive assault into Laos's territory. The flare-up of the Thai-Lao conflict deeply worried public opinions in Southeast Asia. In the meantime, the Nanhai Fleet was sent to Truong Sa to silently land troops on a number of islands, thus putting the world before a fait accompli.

They occupied the Chu Thap and Chau Vien reefs, then moved on to Gac Ma and Ken Nan, using their gunboats to threaten Gac Ma, Co Lin, and Len Dao coral reefs of Vietnam on the Sinh Ton group of islands while making intensive preparations for new adventurous acts. They have not only stubbornly rejected all proposals of Vietnam for talks but also used the "thief crying stop thief"

trick by shamelessly claiming that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa belong to China, that Vietnam has violated China's sovereignty, that Vietnam has opened fire first, etc.

If the Eastern Sea falls into the exclusive control of China who is dreaming of becoming the first world power by the middle of the 21st century, then not only the countries in the region will be seriously threatened, but many other countries whose interests lie in free navigation from the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean will also come under jeopardy. Now as before, the Vietnamese people have always cherished peace and the friendship with the people of China and other neighboring countries. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has always shown goodwill to solve all conflicts by negotiations. This goodwill has won sympathy and support from the socialist and many other countries. The expansionist and war-mongering forces are very stubborn. They have the power and material equipment but they are weak politically, both at home and abroad. Neither can they quickly overcome their weaknesses militarily when operating in a sea area thousands of miles away from the mainland.

Le Minh Nghia Reviews History of PRC Policy
BK1006162188 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN
in Vietnamese Apr 88 pp 16-20, 36

[Article by Le Minh Nghia, deputy director of the Border Department of the Council of Ministers, entitled: "Beijing's Outdated Gunboat Policy"]

[Text] Since late January 1988, many Chinese warships have conducted regular operations near Vietnam's Truong Sa [Spratly] Archipelago. Chinese troops have illegally occupied Chu Thap, Chau Vien, and a number of other coral reefs. Vietnamese sailors were killed and Vietnamese freighters sunk in their motherland's territorial waters. The Chinese authorities brazenly call these operations "routine activities" and claim that Truong Sa and Hoang Sa [Paracel] Archipelagoes are under their control.

What is the truth?

It must be seen that the Chinese authorities have left no stone unturned in an attempt to support their ambition with legal documents. Nevertheless, their pieces of evidence all failed to meet the norms of international law and proved to be false.

According to present-day international law, territorial possession has legal value only when it involves possession and exploitation by a state itself. Moreover, this possession must be real and not just in name. Real possession means continual presence and concrete actions to exercise one's sovereignty. International law recognizes a nation's sovereignty only if this sovereignty is established through peaceful and legal means. All attempts to use violence or illegal means to establish one's territorial sovereignty are unacceptable.

The Chinese authorities' weakest point is that they can in no way prove when they began their occupation of "Xisha" (Hoang Sa) and "Nansha" (Truong Sa) and how they had actually exercised their sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

After strenuous research through countless historical documents and books, the Chinese authorities could only come up with four incidents in nearly 900 years to prove that they had actually exercised sovereignty over these two archipelagoes. Unfortunately, three of the four incidents have nothing to do with the two archipelagoes. As for the incident involving the landing of troops on a number of islands of the Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1909 from two Chinese gunboats at the order of the authorities in Guangdong, this was but a momentary action because the troops left after an overnight stay there. Moreover, the incident occurred when the Hoang Sa Archipelago was already owned by Vietnam, then under French control. It can be said that this incident marked the first attempt by the Chinese authorities in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces to annex the Hoang Sa Archipelago. How can it be said that this incident is evidence of the Chinese authorities' real possession of the Hoang Sa Archipelago?

Before the beginning of the 20th century, no country—China included—had shown any reaction to Vietnam's occupation of and control over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes. We have sufficient proof meeting the norms of international law to prove that Vietnam occupied the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes when they were not owned by any countries and that Vietnam has continually exercised her sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

Up to the beginning of the 20th century, it was said (and even drawn in maps) in many official or semiofficial Chinese documents that China's territory extended no further than Hainan Island. The "Great Qing Empire, Complete Work" map, published in 1905 and reedited in 1910, put China's southernmost point at Hainan Island. The "Chinese Geographical Book," published in 1906, said: China's southernmost point is located at Chau Nhai, Qiongzhou (otherwise known as Hainan), at 18.13 degrees north parallel.

During the twenties and thirties, the Chinese Kuomintang authorities began claiming sovereignty over the Hoang Sa Archipelago. Yet, they turned down the French authorities' proposal that the issue be brought before an international arbitration court for settlement. After World War II, they dispatched troops to occupy part of the two archipelagoes and then pulled them out.

The PRC officially claimed sovereignty over the two archipelagoes in Foreign Minister Chou Enlai's statement dated 15 August 1951, which said: "Just like the Nam Sa, Trung Sa, and Dong Sa Archipelagoes, the Tay Sa (Hoang Sa) Archipelago and the Nanwei Island (Truong Sa) have always belonged to China's territory."

In 1956, the Chinese authorities sent troops to occupy the eastern part of the Hoang Sa Archipelago. The incident occurred after the Saigon administration's failure to dispatch troops in time to replace the French troops there. Meanwhile, Taiwan also committed troops to occupy Ba Dinh Island of the Truong Sa Archipelago.

In 1959, Chinese troops attempted a landing on a group of islands in the western part of the Hoang Sa Archipelago. Eighty-two men and five armed vessels (disguised as fishing boats) were captured by the Saigon administration.

In January 1974, with the tacit agreement of the United States, the Chinese authorities dispatched troops to occupy the rest of the Hoang Sa Archipelago at the very moment Vietnam was concentrating her efforts on fighting off the U.S. imperialists. (footnote 1) (Immediately after the incident, the Provisionary Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam issued a three-point statement indirectly condemning the Chinese authorities for resorting to military strength to encroach on another country's sovereignty and territorial integrity and proposing that conflicts be settled through negotiations. The statement was known worldwide.)

Ever since then, the Chinese authorities have tried by all means to consolidate and turn Hoang Sa into a military base. They have just decided to reorganize Hainan Island into a province with Vietnam's Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes being incorporated into the list of "districts" of the new province.

The reorganization of Hainan Island was carried out in a constitutional way in compliance with China's legislative procedures. Extensive propaganda has also been conducted in a bid to advertise Hainan's open door policy aimed at promoting economic development. The truth is that, under the cover of openness, the Chinese authorities are striving to develop Hainan into an economic facility and a military base strong enough to be used as a stepping stone for implementing their dark scheme aimed at controlling the Eastern Sea, thus posing a threat to peace and security in the region. Faced with this dark scheme, the neighboring countries and other world nations, being very alert, have always been on the lookout.

From the first official claim of sovereignty over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa in 1951 to the encroachments on these two archipelagoes in 1974 and 1988 respectively, the Chinese authorities have, over the past 37 years, acted very persistently and consistently. What have they tried to do? They have tried to carry out the policy of expansion and hegemony toward the Eastern Sea and even the Pacific, a fact fully and openly admitted in a famous statement by Chairman Mao Tse-tung at the conference of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Military Commission in 1958 as follows: "Actually, there is no peace in the Pacific now, nor will peace come in the future unless this ocean is put under our control."

Regional and world public opinion has seen the true color of expansionism and hegemonism. The Chinese authorities claim that the two archipelagoes have always belonged to them, that "China's sovereignty has been universally recognized," and that this part of their territory was illegally occupied by France and Japan. Why is it that three international conferences were held during and after World War II where the question of occupied territories was raised, but none of these conferences recognized China's sovereignty over these two archipelagoes? Besides, China attended two of these conferences in her capacity as one of the powerful allied countries!

The first conference in Cairo in November 1943 was attended by the state leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of China. Both France and Vietnam were not present at the conference to protect their sovereignty. Nevertheless, the Cairo declaration asserted: "All the territories Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China." The agreement made no mention of China's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes.

At the Potsdam Conference in August 1945, the document signed by the leaders of the United States, the United Kingdom, and China on 26 July reaffirmed: "The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be implemented."

The San Francisco Conference in 1951 with the participation of 51 countries to sign a peace treaty with Japan also affirmed: Japan shall return Formosa and the Pescadores to China. Meanwhile, the agreement made a separate mention of Truong Sa and Hoang Sa and affirmed that Japan had to renounce her claim of sovereignty over these two archipelagoes.

It is worth noting that the Chinese side hoped that its statement dated 15 August 1951 would have an impact on the decision of the San Francisco Conference. Yet, China failed in her attempt to do so. Meanwhile, Tran Van Huu, of the delegation of the state of Vietnam at the San Francisco Conference, "asserted the long-standing national sovereignty of Vietnam over the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes." This statement roused no objections nor reservations from any country.

Thus, under the provisions of the San Francisco Conference, just like the restoration of Formosa and the Pescadores to the Republic of China, Hoang Sa and Truong Sa shall be restored to Vietnam following Japan's occupation of these two archipelagoes through the use of force.

These were three official international conferences of legal value. None of them said that the two archipelagoes were under Chinese sovereignty. So, some specialized organization must have convened a specialized conference to distort the truth. Therefore, the conclusion of such a conference had no legal value. The decisions

reached by specialized conferences definitely do not mean recognition or rejection of territorial sovereignty. This is part of international law and practices.

The Chinese authorities have quoted a number of maps, books, and printed materials published by China and other countries, Vietnam included, to back up their claim.

As for Vietnam, we can quote maps, books, and printed materials published by Vietnam and other countries, China included, to reject China's claim.

The important point here is whether these arguments are based on international law or not. According to the Chinese authorities, it could be that in the course of drawing maps or compiling books and other printed materials, cartographers or groups of cartographers might, intentionally or unintentionally, or simply by mistake, change a few details of their projects and therefore transferred part of the territory of one country to another one!

No! This is something totally inconsistent with international law and practices. This really means underestimation of public judgement. Arbitrators all over the world know too well that when it comes to settling conflicts, all sides concerned try to quote maps and documents, including the ones compiled from unfounded sources or even fabrications, in such a way as to benefit their claims. Therefore, arbitrators always exert utmost caution before reaching conclusions. In some cases, they altogether disregarded the value of some maps no matter how numerous and highly valued these publications were. These are historical facts.

Of course, there are maps with legal value. These include the ones recognized by the signatories or the ones attached to international agreements. As an example, let's cite the map attached to the San Francisco Agreement in 1951, which clearly indicated that Formosa and the Pescadores belonged to the Republic of China and just left the sovereignty over Truong Sa and Hoang Sa "undetermined." This was something unacceptable to Vietnam. Yet, at least, this is proof that China's sovereignty over the Truong Sa and Hoang Sa Archipelagoes has not been recognized by any international legal documents.

China has on many occasions cited Vietnam's note in 1958 regarding China's 12 nautical mile territorial waters and the statement in 1965 of the Vietnamese government protesting the United States' delimitation of the fighting zone of the U.S. armed forces in Indochina. On the strength of these two documents, China holds that its sovereignty over the two archipelagoes has been recognized by Vietnam itself.

What is the real meaning of the above-mentioned documents?

In its note dated 14 September 1958 to China, Vietnam acknowledged and supported China's 12 nautical mile territorial waters. Except for Vietnam's pledge to comply with China's 12 nautical mile territorial waters, the note made no mention of China's sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa archipelagoes.

During the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle, China was the "trustworthy rear" of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, in its statement in 1965, the Vietnamese government expressed the desire to firmly maintain and further consolidate the solidarity between the two countries for the sake of the vital interests of the Vietnamese people and the common anti-U.S. war of resistance. The statement was not meant to be a recognition of China's sovereignty over part of our national territory. Moreover, the statement was made at a time when the two archipelagoes had not been put under the direct control of the people's administration. After 1954, under the terms of the Geneva Agreement, South Vietnam was put under the control of the Saigon administration. Therefore, on the strength of legal documents and common practices, the two archipelagoes were put under the direct control and protection of the Saigon administration and later on, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Vietnam.

Thus, it is crystal clear that the contents of the above-mentioned documents were very precise and did not imply any transfer of territory, which is always accompanied by negotiations and agreements signed by the authorized representatives of the two governments. Moreover, these agreements must be ratified before they can go into effect. The Chinese authorities are well aware of this fact, yet they have deliberately acted according to their own hegemonistic ambitions. World public opinion know all too well the true nature of this issue.

To form a theoretical basis for its expansionist and hegemonistic policy, first of all toward the Eastern Sea, China has invented a highly "modern" border doctrine which was introduced in the 3 April 1987 issue of the Chinese newspaper LIBERATION ARMY. According to this newspaper, China makes a distinction between two concepts: geographic border and strategic border. Geographic border is delineated on the basis of internationally recognized national territory and the corresponding territorial waters and airspace. Strategic border reflects the aggregate strength of a country.

China holds that if a country cannot exercise effective control over all of its territorial waters and airspace, its strategic border shall, for a long period of time, be less extensive than its geographic border. Thus, the geographic border shall be moved back to the strategic border, and that country shall lose part of its territory. On the contrary, any country capable of exercising effective and permanent control over its strategic border, especially on land and at sea, that extends beyond its geographic border, may expand its geographic border.

China says it must move its "national gate" from its geographic border to its strategic border. It contends that since "its natural resources on land are limited, it must grab a larger living space!"

According to China's reasoning, the strategic border guarantees several things, namely living space, security space, and space for scientific-technological and economic development.

What is the true nature of the new border doctrine mentioned above? Setting aside all complicated arguments, this doctrine clearly reveals the advocacy of expansion by force.

Reading carefully the reasoning of Chinese military strategists, one cannot help but see that their strategic border doctrine is a logical extension of the "three-worlds" doctrine, which serves as the theoretical basis for the strategy of global expansion, and that the border doctrine serves as the theoretical basis for the border expansion doctrine—first of all, expansion of territorial waters.

It is fair to say that China has a tradition of theoretical development, but such theories as the "three-worlds theory" and the "border doctrine" are heavily tainted with chauvinism, reek of expansionism, and are extremely outdated. These are but a jumble of preposterous arguments. Having already suffered from Hitler's "lebensraum" doctrine, mankind now cannot but be worried by the newly invented ideas of the forces that are hell-bent on the path of hegemonism.

Along with its high-handed military activities in the Eastern Sea, China's promotion of its border doctrine is again casting a dark shadow in the skies of Indochina and Southeast Asia. In a world that is ever undertaking changes in accordance with the trends of dialogue and detente, China's words and deeds are, as a matter of fact, extremely isolated.

Faced with the Chinese authorities' outdated gunboat policy, Vietnam has persistently pursued its policy of using dialogue and negotiation to solve unsettled problems, including the debate over the two archipelagoes. We sincerely wish to restore the long-standing friendship and good neighborliness between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. Therefore, it is very easy to understand why broad segments of world public opinion have promptly given sympathy and support for Vietnam's goodwill. World public opinion has also demanded a favorable response from the Chinese side.

So far, the Chinese authorities have stubbornly stood by their position as a "world power" and rejected all of Vietnam's peace initiatives. They have continued to swim against the tide and to turn their back on the trends of development in this era by resorting to force to turn the Eastern Sea into their own lake in a bid to implement their expansionist scheme. As a result, the situation in the Eastern Sea is still very complicated. It is necessary

for our armed forces and people to watch the Chinese authorities closely and to heighten our vigilance in the face of their hostile and warmongering acts. We are determined to mobilize all our forces to defend the fatherland's sacred sovereignty.

Le Quang Dao Greet Afghan Officials
BK0606154288 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT
6 Jun 88

[Text] Hanoi VNA June 6—National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao on June 4 sent his warmest congratulations to Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi and Dr Mahmud Habibi on their election as presidents respectively of the lower house and of the house of the National Assembly of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In his message, the Vietnamese leader said the setting up of the Afghan National Assembly after the adoption of the new Constitution by the Loya Jirga is "an important event in the Afghan people's political life" and "a new significant victory of Afghanistan's policy of national reconciliation."

He reaffirmed Vietnam's solidarity with and strong support for the fraternal Afghan people's just cause and expressed his belief that the Afghan people, with their heroic and persistent struggle and policy of national reconciliation, will overcome all trials and hardship to foil all schemes of undermining the Geneva agreement and to gain more achievements in safeguarding their revolutionary gains.

Chairman Le Quang Dao expressed wish for building the cooperative relations between the two national assemblies, thus contributing to consolidating and promoting the friendship and multi-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Afghanistan on the basis of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

Nguyen Van Linh Makes Inspection Tour
BK1406065988 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 13 Jun 88

[Text] From late May to early June, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh made a working visit to Ha Nam Ninh and a number of industrial establishments in Ho Chi Minh City to inspect and evaluate initial results in the implementation of various resolutions of the Political Bureau, party Central Committee, and Council of Ministers on the renovation of management in agriculture and industry.

In Ha Nam Ninh Province, Comrade Bui Xuan Son, secretary of the provincial party committee, led the comrade general secretary on a tour of Hai Hau and Nam Ninh Districts and some industrial establishments in Nam Dinh City.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and his entourage frequently met and held many exchanges of views and cordial talks with agricultural cooperative members in Hai Trung village, Hai Hau District; workers of Tan Tien cooperative, Nam Ninh District; and cadres and workers of the Nam Dinh joint state-private textile and silk weaving plants.

Hai Hau District is one of the localities where the renovation of management in agriculture is now being vigorously carried out. So far, five cooperatives have employed the new contract system; they are rearranging the cooperative administrative boards towards streamlining nonproductive personnel, rectifying party activities, and linking party work with production activities. To resolve the food shortage situation of the recent, lean preharvest months, the district encouraged the people to plant taros along the banks of canals, ponds, lakes, and in low-lying areas, as well as to test-plant winter corn with high results.

According to a report of the district party standing committee, in localities where the new contract system is satisfactorily applied, agricultural producers can earn around 50 percent of the total value of their products after fulfilling their obligations toward the state and their respective cooperatives and after deducting all production costs.

After hearing a report of the district party standing committee, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh hailed the many efforts of the party organization and people of Hai Hau for their prompt deployment of the Political Bureau's Resolution No. 10 with fine initial results. He urged the locality to pay attention to developing, apart from rice, short-term subsidiary food and industrial crops and to bringing small-industry and handicraft production more vigorously into play in conjunction with the efforts to promote family economies to increase the income of peasants.

At the Hai Trung cooperative, the comrade general secretary held a cordial get-together with representatives of the cooperative. He listened to their opinions about the policy to renovate the contract system and exchanged views with them about positive measures to step up production and improve various aspects of the cultural and social life in the rural area. The representatives petitioned the party and the state to rationalize the purchase price for farm products, sale price for industrial goods, and labor costs for small-industry and handicraft production to ensure the interests of both the state and the producers involved.

Local leaders also expressed their hopes for seeing appropriate attention paid to agricultural production by various sectors and central organs. These central organs were urged to create favorable conditions for producers in the distribution of supplies, to make fair financial settlement in the purchase of farm products, and to readjust transportation costs.

Addressing the various cooperative representatives, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh said: As the lives of our people are still beset with difficulties, our party, state, and entire people must concentrate on tackling these problems. With the new contract system, we will certainly be able to encourage the production of grain and foodstuffs. To improve the life of the peasant, intensive cultivation must be introduced into agriculture to obtain a higher yield.

Like Hai Hau, the implementation of the Political Bureau's Resolution No 10 brought about radical changes, generating new production momentum in the rural area of Nam Ninh District, a locality where the arable land area is small compared to the population. Motivated by the local realities and in accordance with the spirit of Resolution No 10, the district has boldly shifted 60 percent of personnel in the rural sector to various handicraft branches and trades while organizing production, improving management and reducing the number of intermediary cadres at all echelons and sectors.

Calling at the Tan Tien Engineering Cooperative, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh held a cordial meeting with the managerial board and representatives of cooperative members and heard them express their views, speaking out the feelings and aspirations of artisans and handicraftsmen. Some workers voiced the most earnest hope of those working at artisan and handicrafts cooperatives that they be accorded policies and systems applicable to cadres, workers, and employees of the state-run sector. They suggested that state organs quickly readjust collection and purchase prices, contract labor rates, rates for commodity exchange, and rates of foreign currency exchange to suit reality and encourage production.

Speaking at the meeting, the comrade general secretary noted the legitimate views and suggestions of the cooperative members and said that at present the central government is studying the promulgation of a statute on artisan and handicrafts cooperatives which will define their right to autonomy in production and business in line with the new mechanism to reflect the spirit of the party Central Committee's Third Plenum resolution.

The comrade stressed: To get higher productivity from workers we should not only exhort them but also seek ways to increase their income. For this purpose, resolute efforts must be made to reduce personnel not directly engaged in production, satisfactorily turn the black box [hoopj dgen], and lower the manufacturing costs of products by reducing production expenses.

He observed: The distribution of raw material and supplies is currently marked with many difficulties which are made even more serious by poor management. At the same time, the irrational fixing of prices for the collection and purchase of products and the numerous hurdles in obtaining bank credits have made artisan and

handicrafts establishments run short of capital for buying raw material and supplies. This is an issue which will be studied by the Council of Ministers in the coming period.

Speaking to representatives of workers at the Nam Dinh Textile United Enterprise, Comrade Nguyen Van Linh praised the enterprise for having made efforts to satisfactorily apply thrift, introduce science and technology into production, and increase labor productivity. After recalling the basic requirements and contents of the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution and Council of Ministers' Directive 217 on renovating the mechanism of management in industry, the comrade pointed out:

To raise labor productivity we must strictly apply the system of product-based wages. People who work with a high output and good quality should enjoy better pay; those who perform poorly should be paid less; and those who goof off should be disciplined.

He continued: To lower production costs we must satisfactorily turn the black box by applying such measures as using raw material and supplies economically, applying science and technology in production to improve product quality and design, reducing personnel not directly engaged in production, and increasing the workers' labor productivity.

The comrades urged enterprise leaders to arrange for workers to study the party Central Committee's third plenum resolution and Resolution 217, develop democracy among workers through realistic action, and encourage workers to make suggestions to the board of directors. Enterprise leaders, he said, must make accounting figures available to workers, carry out the motto consider the people as the roots, and resolutely do away with the negative aspects of accounting.

Before leaving Ha Nam Ninh, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh worked with the standing bodies of the provincial party and people's committees and addressed the conference of key cadres in the province. The comrade praised the party organization, administration, and people of Ha Nam Ninh Province for having made efforts to implement the party Central Committee's resolutions and intensifying guidance with the determination to change the situation in all respects and overcome all difficulties, both subjective and objective.

He observed: You have, comrades, resolved many issues satisfactorily. If the provincial and district committees know how to take hold of good models, make preliminary and final reviews, and send their reports, including proposals for revision, to the central government, this will help the government in guiding grass-roots units.

About the need to renovate party work, the comrade general secretary pointed out: Party organizations at all levels must do their best to develop the principle of

leadership by the collective and execution by the individual, under which party committee echelons hold discussions and adopt policies for implementation by the administration. The party controls, but it should not meddle in the work of the administration.

He went on: Local echelons may come up with new work methods of which the higher echelons are not yet aware. In that case, the provincial party committee may authorize the local administration or grass-roots units to experiment with these methods while reporting the matter to the center for advice. In the performance of work, attention must be paid to effecting a clear division of labor, and those who make mistakes must be held responsible for things that go wrong. Specific addresses should be cited in praising strong points as well as in making criticisms against shortcomings. Generally speaking, in the course of work, we must develop creativity and create with the spirit of revolutionary offensive.

Finally, the comrade urged the party organization of Ha Nam Ninh to pay constant attention to developing internal solidarity. By implementing the principle of leadership by the collective and execution by the individual, he said, it will be possible to create the basis for strengthening solidarity and countering individualism, localism, and departmentalism.

The comrade observed: Merged provinces often suffer from the lack of solidarity, for internal schism usually surfaces in the process of merger. Lack of solidarity will weaken the leading role of the party. The scrambling for positions stems chiefly from individualism, the craving for power, and opportunism.

After Ha Nam Ninh, during the early days of June, Comrade General Secretary Nguyen Van Linh visited and worked with a number of local industrial enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City.

The comrade general secretary paid a visit to Textile Enterprise No 12 of the Hong Gam Textile United Enterprise. While there, he heard directors of Textile Enterprises No 3 and 12 of the Hong Gam Textile United Enterprise report on the implementation of measures designed to realize the right to autonomy in business of production units and on the methods for calculating production expenses and selling prices of products. The reports pointed out the textile branch's efforts to obtain raw material and supplies by itself, exploit the domestic market and step up export, effect joint ventures and integration with other economic branches to overcome objective difficulties, and guarantee the laboring people's living conditions in accordance with the average wage index that provides for 2,200 calories per person.

The comrade general secretary expressed his appreciation of the results achieved by the textile enterprises belonging to the Hong Gam Textile United Enterprise and stressed that guidance over production must be

creative and flexible. On the one hand, he said, it is necessary to guarantee the interests of the enterprise and raise the income of the laboring people; and on the other hand, it is necessary to increase contributions to the state.

He reminded the enterprises to be aware of the need to make more contributions to the state-run sector on the basis of developing production. The fixing of prices, he said, must proceed from actual production expenses, with consideration given to the supply-demand relationship. It is necessary to struggle against negative phenomena in the distribution of products so as to contribute to stability on the front of distribution and circulation.

Next, the comrade general secretary went on a working tour to Export Refrigeration Enterprise No 1 of UNEXCO, which specializes in processing marine products for export. Before liberation day, the enterprise was a private firm employing 300 workers to process shrimp for export. Since the liberation of the south, the enterprise, after having been transformed into a state-run concern, has constantly expanded its operation, diversified its range of products, and increased the volume of production. For 1987, the enterprise reported 20 million dollars in export revenue, accounting for 50 percent of Ho Chi Minh City's total revenue from the export of marine products.

In its report, the board of directors of the enterprise pointed to the enterprise's line of struggle—that of making investments to create stable sources of products for export, securing the supply of raw material through joint ventures and integration, boldly applying scientific and technological advances in the production of breeding stocks and feed for the culture of marine products as well as in processing operations, and introducing new products. One of the big difficulties now facing the enterprise is that the prices set by the state for the collection and purchase of raw material are too low as compared with the going prices in the free market, and that the current operational mechanism of the banks is impeding production.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh praised the enterprise for its achievements, especially in actively broadening its range of products, increasing the value of exports, and earning profits for the state and the enterprise to expand production and increase the workers' income. He suggested that the city people's committee pay attention to help the enterprise expand production and study measures aimed at promoting the production of goods for export.

Cadres Trained To Build Defense Zones

*BK1406114488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
1400 GMT 13 Jun 88*

[Text] The Ha Nam Ninh party and people's committees recently organized a training course on building provinces and districts into firm defense zones. Almost 200 key cadres of grass-roots units, branches, and sectors of

the province, districts, cities, and towns attended. During the 2 days of urgent, serious work, these cadres discussed and thoroughly understood the provincial party organization executive committee's resolution on building the province and districts into firm defense zones as well as theories on building provinces into defense regions for the cause of national defense.

The training course helped cadres enhance their realization of the party's two strategic tasks of strengthening the all-people national defense and building the people's war position, thereby meeting the requirements of the revolutionary task in the new situation.

Cadres of various echelons and sectors thoroughly understood the contents, methods, and responsibility in directly producing documents on plans to build defense zones for their sectors and echelons, in promptly engaging in the establishment of the local people's war position; in gradually carrying out the unified plans of the province, military region, and nation; and in standing ready to cope with and defeat the enemies under all circumstances, thereby firmly protecting localities and contributing to the defense of the fatherland.

Briefs

Swedish Envoy Received

Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co received here recently Swedish Ambassador to Vietnam Carl Erhard Lindahl at his own request. At the reception, the Swedish ambassador delivered to the Vietnamese Government a

message of the Swedish Government welcoming the withdrawal of 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Kampuchea in 1988 and describing this decision of Vietnam as a step in the right direction. The Swedish Government also expressed the hope for a real process of negotiation aimed at bringing peace to Kampuchea and that Vietnam will actively take part in this process. Deputy Foreign Minister Tran Quang Co thanked the Swedish diplomat and highly appreciated the Swedish Government's goodwill towards Vietnam and towards peace and stability in Southeast Asia. [Text] [BK1006043888 Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 9 Jun 88]

PDRY Praises Troop Pullout

In a recent meeting with Vietnamese Ambassador to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] Le Mai, the Yemeni deputy foreign minister highly hailed the seventh phase of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia. He said: The SRV-PRK decision to pull out 50,000 Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia is an important initiative, and the PDRY will continue to support Vietnam's efforts to quickly solve the Cambodian issue. [Summary] [BK1006133888 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Jun 88]

Thai Binh Resettlers

As of May Thai Binh Province sent more than 5,600 persons, including 3,183 workers and 56 party members, to build various new economic zones in Dac Lac, Song Be, and Lam Dong Provinces and to work at various forestry sites and state farms in provinces of the Central Highlands. Thai Thuy District took the lead in this task while other districts contributed their great efforts. [Summary] [BK1006133488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Jun 88]

Australia

Vanuatu Seeks Help in Deporting Refugees
*BK1506041288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0346 GMT
15 Jun 88*

[Text] Canberra, June 15 (AFP)—Vanuatu has asked the Australian Government for help in deporting some 20 Irian Jayan refugees including a number closely linked with Prime Minister Walter Lini's arch-rival Barak Sope, a government spokesman said Wednesday.

Reports from Port Vila said five of the group were jailed on Monday for failing to comply with a deportation order issued by Mr. Lini, who last month sacked Mr. Sope from his cabinet, blaming him for a riot in the Vanuatu capital which claimed one life.

The exiles include several prominent members of the Free Papua Movement (OPM), which is banned in the Indonesian province of Irian Jaya, and a number of women and children.

A spokesman for Immigration Minister Clyde Holding confirmed that Vanuatu had sought Canberra's assistance in deporting the exiles, but could not say whether they might be allowed to resettle in Australia.

"The Vanuatu Government does want to get rid of some Irian Jayans," the spokesman said.

"They want Australia to help them with what they perceive to be a problem with these guys."

Informed sources said the Australian Government was not keen to provide refuge for the Irian Jayans for fear of upsetting delicate relations with Indonesia.

Observers noted that the OPM had previously enjoyed the support of Mr. Lini because of Vanuatu's strong Melanesian kinship with Irian Jaya.

However the exiles now facing deportation, among them a rockband known as The Black Brothers, were closely allied with Mr. Sope who last week tried to recall Parliament for a no-confidence motion against Mr. Lini.

Political sources in Port Vila said another showdown was looming between the two rivals, with Lini loyalists in the ruling Vanuaaku Party moving to have Mr. Sope expelled from Parliament.

New Zealand

Iran To Open Embassy in Wellington
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[Text] Wellington, June 15 (AFP)—The New Zealand Government said Wednesday it had reached agreement with Tehran for the establishment of an Iranian Embassy in Wellington.

Junior Foreign Affairs Minister Fran Wilde said Iran's decision to open the mission would mean "good clear communications" instead of having to conduct matters through its closest diplomatic post in Canberra 1,200 miles (1,900 kilometers) away.

An Iranian delegation was expected to arrive here later Wednesday to begin the process of establishing an embassy.

The delegation is understood to include the current Canberra-based Iranian ambassador and a charge d'affaires who will head the new mission until a permanent ambassador is appointed.

The move by Iran follows substantial growth in New Zealand agricultural trade with the Tehran government, with sales of lamb and butter totalling more than 150 million U.S. dollars in the past year.

Agriculture Minister Colin Moyle recently stirred debate on New Zealand's links with Iran when he returned from that country claiming "a sort of democracy" had returned to Tehran as evidenced by parliamentary elections.

His comments caused angry protest from several quarters which suggested New Zealand was condoning terrorism and seeking to protect its agricultural trade links by making favourable comments about the Islamic regime.

New Zealand has an embassy in Teheran but dependants of staff there recently returned home after the mission near the centre of the Iranian capital was caught in Iraqi rocket attacks.

Observers said the New Zealand Government had taken an even-handed approach to the Iran-Iraq conflict but had spoken out in recent months against Israeli treatment of Palestinians in the occupied territories.

They also noted that New Zealand meat and dairy exporters had experienced difficulties through Iranian delays in commodity payments, which might be resolved by the opening of the embassy.

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